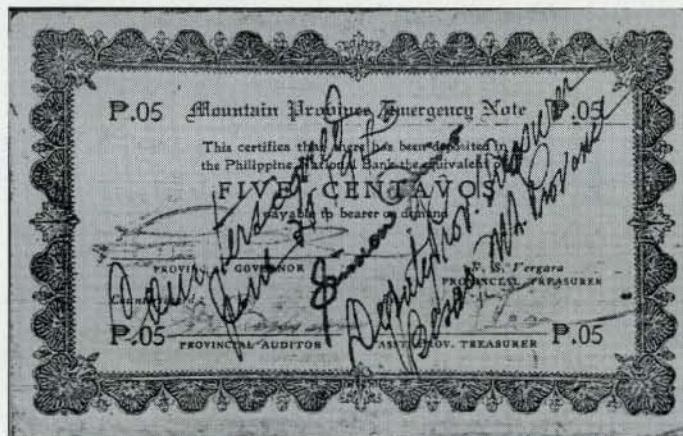


International Bank Note, Society Journal



"Emergency Currency
of Mountain Province, Philippines"...p. 12

Volume 34, No. 3, 1995

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I.B.N.S. Journal

Volume 34, No. 3, 1995

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President's Message



As usual, there is much going on in the paper money collecting world. While reading a recent issue of *Coin World* I discovered what Australia is doing with its worn out plastic bank notes. There are environmental problems with disposing of them in landfills, so a company found an ingenious way of recycling them. It seems they are turning them into homes for worms. No kidding, worms! The recycled notes are used as part of the material used in trays that hold worms in worm factories.

The latest addition to the Pick catalog has been released by Krause Publications. Some years ago we started off with a single volume *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money*. As time went by and interest increased, a second volume dealing with more esoteric issues became necessary. And now a third volume has been added to cover the modern issues from 1961 to the present. The last few years has seen a tremendous increase in new issues. New note issuing entities resulting from the breakup of the former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia added to the deluge of new notes. Krause Publications decided the time was right to introduce a separate catalog dealing only with modern issues. If your interest is in modern bank notes then this is the book to have.

One of the actions the I.B.N.S. Executive Board completed at the recent Memphis International Paper Money Show was to appoint a nominating committee for the 1996 elections. Every two years the membership has an opportunity to elect a new slate of board members to run the I.B.N.S. In 1996 you will have an opportunity to do it once again. After every election we get complaints that there are not enough people to choose from, especially in the top positions. If you know of someone who wants to run, and they meet the qualifications as outlined in the membership directory, then please get in touch with someone on the nominating committee. The 1996 nominating committee consists of Steve Feller, Murray Hanewich, and Richard Underwood.

Lance Campbell
President

Editor's Column



I just returned from the nineteenth annual Memphis show and it was a very enjoyable experience as usual. I had the distinct joy of having my daughter Rachel and her friend Stacey Kell join me for the trip. They also had a great time. Please look for Rachel's column later on in this issue for another viewpoint about the trip.

In particular, I had the pleasure of meeting some fellow I.B.N.S. members for the first time. Among these were the newsletter editor Murray Hanewich who came from Oyen, Alberta to the show and Vietnamese expert Howard Daniel. I also met several long time friends including, but not certainly meant to be an exclusive list, Neil Shafer, Ian Marshall, Leo May, Joe Boling, Larry Smulczenki, Weldon Burson, Brian Giese, Milan Alusic (and the rest of the Racine gang), Charleton Meyer, Gene Hessler, Bill Doovas, and of course, Fred Schwan. If you go to a show like this you will meet some of the hobby's best. One of the things I really like about the Memphis show is that the hotel, which is connected to the Memphis convention center, is set up in a way which encourages discussion long into the evening. I always come back needing sleep but it is worth it.

I attended several of the meetings, including the I.B.N.S. board meeting, and the I.B.N.S. general meeting which featured Gene Hessler. Gene spoke on one of his favorite topics: several bank note engravers and their vignettes. While at the show I also toured the spectacular exhibit on the tombs of imperial China which was also in the convention center. The city of Memphis has, for the past six years, hosted these truly excellent exhibits and they are just a few feet from the paper money show.

I hope to see many of you at the next show I attend. This will be the American Numismatic Association meeting in Anaheim. This meeting will commence on August 16.

*Best Regards,
Steve Feller, Editor*

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Standing from left: Christopher Batio, David Kranz, Tom Michael, Eric von Klinger, Rick Groth
Seated from left: Bob Wilhite, Bob Van Ryzin, Dave Harper, Colin Bruce. Not pictured: Fred Borgmann.

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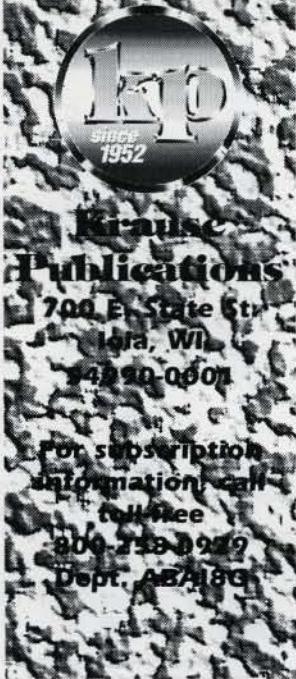
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Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

I read with interest Dan Diaczun's article in Vol 34, No. 1, 1995, issue of the I.B.N.S. Journal on the subject of the former U.S.S.R. and the new emerging republics, a fascinating and involved subject. In Dan's closing remarks he says he would appreciate any changes or corrections.

I have compiled the enclosed list based on Dan's, *Pick 7th Edition*, Vol. 2, and my own collection and have included the Transdniestra Moldavian Republic as featured in the next article by M. Istomin on page 29. I hope this will be of interest.

Kind regards,

Ron Thompson, I.B.N.S. #5361
Montana 18 York Road
Strensall York
YO3 5UB England

USSR—

The 15 Independent Republics (1990-93)

Revised listing based on article by Dan Diaczun, *PICK 75th Ed.* Vol 2 and my own collection Ron Thompson, I.B.N.S. #5361.

Value	Units	Pick No.	Value	Units	Pick No.
1993			1992		
Armenia (dram)			.5	R	1
10 D 33			1	R	2
25 D 34			3	R	3
50 D 35			5	R	4
100 D 36			10	R	5
200 D 37			25	R	6
500 D 38			50	R	7
1994			100	R	8
1,000 D 39			200	R	9
1992			500	R	10
Azerbaijan (manat)			1,000	R	11
1 M 11			5,000	R	12
10 M 12			1991		
250 M 13			5 K 71		
1993			10 K 72		
1 M 14			25 K 73		
5 M 15			100 K 74		
10 M 16			500 K 75		
50 M 17			1992		
100 M 18			1 M 69		
500 M 19			2 K 70		
1,000 M 20			1993		
Belarus(rublei-coup.)			10 L 44		
20 R Pick 1A			20 L 45		
50 R Pick 1A			50 L 46		
75 R Pick 1A			100 L 47		
100 R Pick 1A			1991		
200 R Pick 1A			10 L 240		
300 R Pick 1A			Lithuania (litau) 50 R 241		
500 R Pick 1A			.1 Lt ** 100 R 242		
			.5 Lt ** 200 R 244		
			1 Lt ** 500 R 245		

Value	Units	Pick No.	Value	Units	Pick No.	Value	Units	Pick No.	Value	Units	Pick No.
5,000	L	31	2	Lt	**	1,000	R	246	1992		
10,000	L	32	5	Lt	**	200	R Variant	243	Uzbekistan (sum)		
(2nd Issue)			10	Lt	**	1992			1	S	44
1	L	33	50	Lt	**	50	R	247	3	S	45
3	L	34	1991			200	R	248	5	S	46
5	L	35	Lithuania (talonas)			500	R	249	10	S	47
10	L	36	.10 T 29			1,000	R	250	25	S	48
50	L	37	.20 T 30			5,000	R	251	50	S	49
100	L	38	.50 T 31			10,000	R	252	100	S	50
25,000	L	*	1 T 32			1993			200	S	51
50,000	L	*	3 T 33			100	R	254	500	S	52
100,000	L	*	5 T 34			200	R	255	1,000	S	53
(3rd Issue)			10 T 35			500	R	256	5,000	S	54
250	L	39	25 T 36			1,000	R	257	10,000	S	55
2,000	L	40	50 T 37			5,000	R	258	1994		
3,000	L	41	100 T 38			10,000	R	259	1	S	***
20,000	L	42	1992			50,000	R	260	3	S	***
30,000	L	43?	1 T 39			100,000	\$	261	5	S	***
1993			10 T 40			1994			10	S	***
Kazakhstan (tyin—coupon)			50 T 41			Transdniestra Republic (rouble)			25	S	***
100	T	42	200 T 43			1991			50	S	***
Tenge			500 T 44			Ukraine (karbovanez—coupon)			100	K	87
1	Tc	1	1993 (talonas)			10 R 233****			1992		
2	Tc	2	200 T 45			10 R 240****			100,000	K	94
5	Tc	3	500 T 46			10 R 234****			20,000	K	95
20	Tc	4	Litu			100 R 242****			50,000	K	96
50	Tc	6	20 L 47			200 R 248****			100,000	K	97
Tenge			50 L 48			500 R 249****			100,000	K	98
1	T	7	100 L 49			1,000 R 250****			100,000	K	99
3	T	8	200 L 50			new design			100,000	K	100
5	T	9	New design			1 R ***			100,000	K	101
10	T	10	10 L 56			5 R ***			100,000	K	102
20	T	11	1 L 53			10 R ***			100,000	K	103
50	T	12	(dated 1994)			50 R ***			100,000	K	104
100	T	13	2 L 54			100 R ***			100,000	K	105
200	T	14	5 L 55			200 R ***			100,000	K	106
1993			20 L 57			500 R ***			100,000	K	107
Kyrgyzstan (tujun)			50 L 58			1,000 R ***			100,000	K	108
1	T	1	1992			100,000 R ***			100,000	K	109
10	T	2	Moldavia (lei—coupon)			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	110
50	T	3	20 L ?			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	111
COM			50 L 1			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	112
1	C	4	200 L 2			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	113
5	C	5	500 L ?			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	114
20	C	6	(dated 1993)			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	115
1994			1,000 L 3			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	116
1	C	?	5,000 L 4			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	117
10	C	?	1993 Lei			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	118
20	C	?	1 L 5			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	119
1992			5 L 6			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	120
Latvia (rublis)			10 L 7			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	121
Estonia (kroon)			20 L 8			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	122
5	K	71	1,000 L ?			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	123
10	M	12	5,000 L ?			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	124
250	M	13	100,000 K ?			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	125
1993			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	126
1	M	14	100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	127
5	M	15	100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	128
10	M	16	100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	129
50	M	17	100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	130
100	M	18	100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	131
500	M	19	100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	132
1,000	M	20	100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	133
Belarus(rublei-coup.)			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	134
20 R Pick 1A			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	135
50 R Pick 1A			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	136
75 R Pick 1A			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	137
100 R Pick 1A			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	138
200 R Pick 1A			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	139
300 R Pick 1A			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	140
500 R Pick 1A			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	141
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	142
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	143
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	144
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	145
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	146
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	147
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	148
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	149
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	150
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	151
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	152
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	153
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	154
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	155
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	156
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	157
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	158
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	159
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	160
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	161
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	162
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	163
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	164
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	165
			100,000,000 K ***			100,000,000 K ***			100,000	K	

Dear Editor,

I am sending you this pamphlet with new information regarding Italian currency. I am sorry I don't speak English.

Bernasconi Luciano
I.B.N.S. #6465
Via Boscone, 30
22077 Olgiate Comasco
Como, Italy

Dear Editor,

I haven't had the occasion until now to congratulate you on the interesting articles you have in the *Journal*. What got me up on my hind legs was your "questions" in the last issue, most particularly the unfinished notes of 1940's Poland.

I have been playing around with paper for many years and from 1974 to 1991 put out occasional price lists, etc. At various times I had some of this stuff, obtained by trade from a collector in Warsaw (for the life of me, I can't find my old mail list information!), and I accepted (and sold) it as trial printings or proof items. At any rate, this is what I had and when:

July 76: 20 zlotych, 1940, P-95: unseparated pair of notes without the red serial numbers AU 18.50

Oct 76: 10 zlotych, 1940, P-94: unfinished note; no red serial numbers & stamped "WERTLOS"
(Specimen?) 10.00

20 zlotych, 1940, P-95: unfinished note; no portrait or numeral in left border area & no red serial #'s, AU 11.00

20 zlotych, 1940, P-95: another uncut pair without the red serial numbers 16.00

100 zlotych, 1940, P-?: face printing in blue 10.00

1000 zlotych, 1946, P-122: unfinished note, face and back printed only in yellow brown AU 11.50

1000 zlotych, 1946, P-122: unfinished note; face and back printed in



Security features on Italian currency.

yellow brown with 2nd. stage vertical lines AU 12.50

Winter 77/8: most of the same notes from the Oct. list (or new ones; I don't remember).

Spring 78: No more trial pieces, but a small lot of "resistance" overprinted notes, namely:

(1) eagle // "BRATERSTWA/RONI/
ANGLII/AMERYKI/POLSKI/
NIECHE ZYJE" on 1941 1 zloty; (2)
same overprint (doubled) on 1941
50 zlotych; (3) "A-K/REGULA/
PIERWSZY ZOTD/
POWSTANCZY/SIERPIEN 1944

R" on 1941 5 zlotych; (4) same as (3)
on 1940 50 zlotych; (5) eagle within
circle // "OKREG/WARSZAWSKI/
DOWODZTWO Z GRUP IV" on
1940 100 zlotych; (6) symbols &
eagle // "POLSKI WOJSKOWI/
OBOZ KOBIET" ON 1940 2 zlote:
plus the "gallows" overprint on a
10 zlotych. These were priced from
\$5 to \$8.50.

And, last of all:

Winter 81/2: a trial print/essay for
a 50 zlotych; printed on both sides in
green with similar designs 8.50

continued on page 8

DAVID KEABLE (1926-1995)



One of the pioneers of the paper money world, David Keable, died on March 10, 1995. He did much to put the hobby on the map. Now that paper money is a major hobby in the collecting world it is easy to forget that in the 1960s and early 1970s collectors were often rarer than the bank notes. David Keable's early price lists were more informative booklets to encourage collectors than selling lists. His researches were shared with anyone who was interested and, over the years he built up a reputation for the very highest integrity and truly deserved to be internationally known as a top expert in his field. David was 69 and had just celebrated his birthday. He was born and raised in Croydon and remained in and around the area all his life except for the war years.

During World War II David found himself on occasion at the cutting edge of British Armed Forces in Japanese occupied areas. As a member of the RAF he was in Burma, India, and French Indo China, and was for a time stationed in Rangoon. A trained "fitter" and "fighter" he was in the special Servicing Commandos Unit and, on the Burma Road marched past the famous roadside notice "Beyond

this point, only those killing the armed enemies of the King." He was then a corporal but later was selected for pilot training. However, his father had died while he was away and he was needed at home. So he left the armed forces with an excellent service record and various medals for his achievements.

He seldom spoke of his war years but did admit to being ankle deep in Japanese occupation bank notes fluttering around the road while on the march. "I didn't collect bank notes in those days" he once ruefully remarked.

1948 found him back home and working alongside his brother and sister in the family firm "F.T. Keable and Sons." The firm, situated in Tamworth Road, Croydon, was demolished 18 years ago. David was a master sail-maker and designed tents, car covers, and industrial items. He took after his father who had displayed skills of genius with his hands and could design and make literally anything.

Although the bank note fraternity only knew David in his later years he was an unusually attractive young man with many admirers. A man of boundless energy he became expert in archery, ballroom dancing, motorcycling and rifle shooting. As a fully qualified master archer and instructor he taught several bank note dealers including Brian Kemp and Colin Narbeth, and took them on national competitive shoots. Among his other, lesser known achievements, was that of being a poet!

Family upsets caused him to leave the firm in the later 1960s and he developed his hobby of coin collecting into a bank note business—having seen the potential of paper money in the days when most coin dealers scoffed at the very idea. Later he formed a very successful business partnership with Enid Salter and the two were well known figures at all the major shows and bank note events for many years.

He had three children, a daughter and two sons who recall "We always longed for the appearance of our 'madcap' Dad who would often arrive without warning and whisk us off on exciting (and primitive) camping holidays or other adventures. No one knew quite what would happen next but you felt safe. He was our hero—all knowing, with super human strength and awesome skill!" No better tribute could be paid to David who has left his mark on all of those who knew him as an unconventional, slightly eccentric man with an unfettered approach to life and whose deep personal integrity commanded respect.

Colin Narbeth, L.M. #1

Your inquiry got me to dig into a large heap of old lists and to spend some pleasant time remembering some of the "good old days" (and prices!!), for which I thank you.

All my best wishes to you, and please convey my best to your daughter, whose articles I also like and appreciate. I had occasion to smile some time ago when she mentioned me (not by name but by circumstances) in reference to one of her coin show visits. I hope she never loses her curiosity!

Sincerely,

Stewart Westelal, I.B.N.S. #2047
Box 80042
San Diego, CA 92138

Dear Editor,

I have just received my copy of Vol. 34, No. 2 of our *Journal*. It is always a pleasure to read about our common hobby and the *Journal* is usually packed with interesting articles.

I can well understand and appreciate the difficulty in putting together such a quality publication.

I have read with particular interest the contributions by Mohamad Hussei. The subjects he presents to us certainly give wonderful hints about possible specialized collections.

In his last paper, however ("Influential Persons in History" featured on world paper money), there are a couple of mistakes which I would like to correct.

It all concerns the individual listed under number 29, namely the Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama.

First of all, although there are some doubts concerning his birth date, it is usually given as "app. 1468" and not "app. 1460" as stated. But this is really of little importance and would not, I believe, deserve a correction.

What does deserve correction is the indication of "Portugal 50 escudos, 13.1.1926, Pick #73" as an instance of a note depicting Vasco da Gama! As a matter of fact, Pick #73 from Portugal shows a portrait of D. Cristóvão da Gama (1516-1549), who was the fourth

son of Vasco da Gama. He was a celebrated warrior who won the title of "Captain of Walacca" in 1538; in 1541 he participated with his brother, D. Estevão da Gama, in an expedition to Suez; he was made a prisoner and killed at Ethiopia, while fighting the Somali and the Turcs.

Now, Vasco da Gama does appear on Portuguese notes. I would indicate Pick #90 (500 escudos, 17.11.1922) (Pick #91, which in reality shows Portuguese writer Camilo Castelo Bramco—wrongly indicated in the *Standard Catalog*, 6th edition).

Of course, there are several notes from Portuguese colonies that also present portraits of Vasco da Gama, namely:

Angola: Pick #27 to 38

Cape Verde: Pick #5 to 9

Mazambique: Pick #34 to 43

St. Thomas of Price: Pick #8 to 12

I am not trying to make an exhaustive list.

I do hope that you find this information useful. With best regards I remain, yours truly,

Antonio Monteiro, I.B.N.S. #6844

Largo da Princesa 24-1:E

1400 Lisbon, Portugal

Tel. ++359 (0)2 46 48 59

Dear Editor,

I read with interest the article by Mr. M. Hussein (vol. 34, No. 1) "Music on World Paper Money" as this is also one of the subjects I collect. I would like to add to the table (p. 17) the following notes to share with other members who may be interested:

Czechoslovakia 5000 Korun/P-74
Bedrich Smetana, composer

Czechoslovakia 1000 Korun/P-94
Bedrich Smetana, composer

Hungary 1000 Forint/P173
Bela Bartok, composer

Italy 1000 Lire/P71
Giuseppe Verdi, composer

Italy 1000 Lire/P75
Giuseppe Verdi, composer

Italy 5000 Lire/P85
Vincenzo Bellini, composer

Myanmar 100 Kyats/P61
(Back) Native musical instrument

Serbia 10 Dinara/P10
Woman with musical instrument

Spain 100 Peseta/P152
Manual de Falla, Composer

German State (Wurttemberg) 50 Reichsmark/PS-999

F. Liszt (the above note, I am not able to confirm if this is indeed the pianist/composer Franz Liszt as he is Hungarian and in this regard I invite comment).

Best regards,
Antoine Kwok, I.B.N.S. #5132
P.O. Box 1257
Nuku'alofa
Tonga, South Pacific

Dear Editor,

I just received *I.B.N.S. Journal* Vol. 34, No. 1, 1995 and read the letter from Mr. Marinov concerning overprinted Bulgarian notes. I'm I.B.N.S. member #2525 and a contributor to both Krause books (SCWPM AND SCWC), a fact you can see on the lists of acknowledgements. Also I'm the author of *Bulgarian Paper Money—1885-1924*, a book issued in 1981.

I think it's time to offer you some articles on topical questions in Bulgarian notes. I have a lot of information about the first Bulgarian notes. I also



100 leva note of Bulgaria (Pick 99). Last note of the communist regime (not issued).

have made a discovery—so-called "Thrace Interraiccie" notes (SCWPM, Vol I, p. 130).

When I have transcribed my article into English, I will send it for publication.

Best Wishes,
Lazar Mishev, MSc, I.B.N.S. #2515
P.O. Box 8, Sofia 1606
Bulgaria

Dear Editor,

I read with great interest Mohamad Hussein's excellent article regarding "Influential Persons in History featured on World Paper Money."

I am sure that Mr. Hussein's research will have been completed prior to the issue of the new Spanish series of notes, nevertheless, I feel it is still worth mentioning that Francisco Pizarro is depicted on the 1000 pesetas note of that series.

Pizarro, an illiterate Spanish soldier turned explorer, was born in Trujillo, a walled town 30 miles southwest of Madrid, probably in 1477.

He won glory crushing the Inca of Peru and thus became referred to as "Conqueror of the Inca." His exploits came some 40 years after the voyage of Christopher Columbus to the New World, who incidentally, appears on

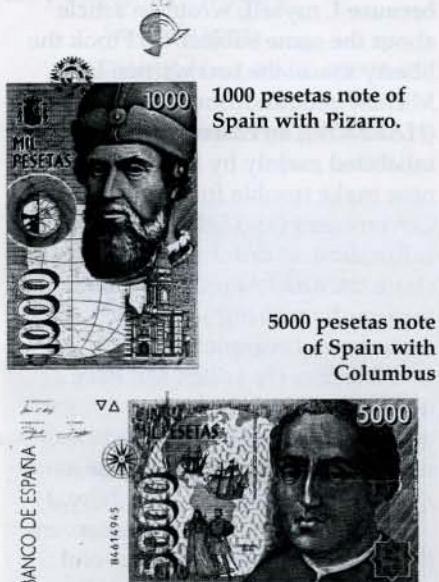
the 5000 pesetas note of the series mentioned previously.

One less for the list of influential people not to appear on notes, and one more for the collection!

Best wishes,

Paul E. Fox, I.B.N.S. #6892
10 Hurst Park
Redcar, Cleveland TS10 2JQ
England

BANCO DE ESPAÑA



Dear Editor,

I publish the *MRI Bankers' Guide to Foreign Currency*, and as part of my job I read many publications, both outside and inside the numismatic field.

I always look forward to receiving the *Journal*, and never fail to find news I can use, as well as ideas to improve my guide. Of special interest are letters of fellow members with comments about new currency issues.

Re. the letter of Paul M. Thurston in vol 34, #2, 1995, page 7; while the list of currency rates published by the *Financial Times* is extensive, it is not comprehensive. To my knowledge, the only truly comprehensive foreign exchange rate list is the one we publish at the end of our guide, which gives both official and parallel rates for

every country, including truly exotic currencies like the new Somaliland shilin and Transnistrian new rubles. Of course the *Financial Times* publishes theirs every week, while ours only appears quarterly.

Best regards,

Arnold Efron, I.B.N.S. #LM42
Monetary Research Institute
P.O. box 3174
Houston, TX 77253-3174

Dear Editor,

I wish to present the new Greek note of 10,000 drachmas, the large denomination of paper money in Greece.

The theme of the note is health. On the face side the main design is the portrait of Greek medical researcher George Papanicolaou (1883-1962), internationally acclaimed for his contribution to the early diagnosis of cancer (Pap Test). On the back side, prominent is the statue of Asclepios, God of health in the antiquity.

The note is multicolored with purple shades predominating. Its dimensions are 153x77 mm and the watermark depicts the head of King Philip of Macedonia, father of Alexander the Great. It has two signatures, the series and the serial number of issue. The date is January 16, 1995, but the note was placed into circulation from March 7, 1995.

With best regard and wishes to you and all members.

Sincerely yours,

Ioannis Koutsobois, I.B.N.S. #4447
Asklipiou 8
GR-42200 Kalambaka
Greece



Face of new 10,000 drachmas note of Greece.

1995 SHOW SCHEDULE

ANA at
Anaheim, California
August 16-20

London Congress
October 7-8

St. Louis, Missouri
October 27-29



Back of Greek 10,000 drachma note.

Dear Editor,

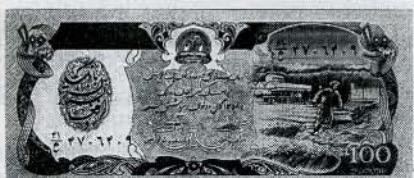
Recently I received a bank note of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan issued by Da Afghanistan Bank. It is a 100-afghanis note and the Pick number is 57. Looking through the magnifying glass at this note, I perceived that under the ring with the Arabian characters around the horsemen in the arms, there is still a line of characters of the Greek model.

So far I have been able to decipher: basileos (king)-megaloy (great)-eykrateloy (moderate).

Do you know why these Greek words are standing in the arms of an Afghanistan note? and of which king they are speaking? Perhaps Alexander the Great of Macedon (Greece)?

Hoping to hear from you.

Yours sincerely,
A.C.F. Beck, I.B.N.S. # 0569
Kagerdreef 126
2172 H. N. Sassenheim
The Netherlands



100 afghanis note of Afghanistan.



Area of 100 afghanis note with Greek characters.

Dear Editor,

I had no intention of writing you so soon, but I was very surprised to see in the *I.B.N.S. Journal*, vol. 34, no. 1, p. 29, under the title "Transdnister Moldavian Republic," a typical Soviet propaganda text, whose style unfortunately is well known in Romania, and more than that, *in a publication issued in the USA!* (Quite astonishing for me!) I felt it necessary to write to you again, because I, myself, wrote an article about the same subject. So I took the liberty to use the text written by Michail Istomin from Kharkov (HARKOV), an eastern Ukraine area inhabited mainly by Russians who now make trouble for the Ukrainian Government (and I think Mr. Istomin is Russian), in order to try to demonstrate the article's propagandistic features by making some notes, remarks and completions.

(*Note from the Editor: Mr. Radu's letter included 33 points of contention with respect to Mr. Istomin's article. If you are interested in the details, please write Mr. Radu at the address given below.*)

I don't expect to see my intervention published because of several reasons; one is that this is a political text, not a numismatic one and besides, who cares about Romanians! However for the sake of truth and freedom of opinion, I hope to see my previous numismatic article, treating this matter, published now, as this "Soviet-style" article has already appeared in this esteemed *Journal*.

Unfortunately I don't have much better illustrations than those already sent.

With my best regards,
Andrei Radu, I.B.N.S. #6573
cart. Dezrobirii-Rovine
bl. A2, ap. 53 Craiova 1100
Romania

Dear Editor,

Mohammed Hussein's article "Influential Persons in History Featured on World Paper Money" was really fun!

Let me point out that Michael Faraday is another of these luminaries portrayed on a bank note—in fact on two different bank notes: Great Britain Pick Nos. 141 and 144, both 20 pounds (in fact #144 is a modification of the design of #141).

One might also take issue with Michael Hart's choice of the most influential 100 people. For example, as a theoretical physicist myself, I tend to regard Kelvin (Scotland Pick Nos. 208 and 210), Schrödinger (Austria Pick No. 152), Gauss (Germany Pick No. 45), and even Ørsted (Denmark, Pick No. 46) as pretty influential, more so perhaps than some of the entries on Mr. Hart's list.

In my small collection of bank notes depicting scientists and mathematicians it is sometimes the less well-known people that are more interesting to learn about. For example, the mathematician J. Vega (Slovenia Pick No. 13) isn't listed in the *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, and it was only by chance that I learned a little about him. But each of us has a personal taste, and Mr. Hussein's enthusiastic article, like so many others in the *Journal*, was—as this letter testifies—most stimulating. Thanks and keep up the good work.

Sincerely,
Lloyd C. Kannenberg
I.B.N.S. #5764
115 Meadowbrook Road
Weston, Massachusetts 02193

Dear Editor,

Over the last three years I have encouraged my two intellectually handicapped sons to become interested in collecting. Both were injured at a young age in separate accidents and have never been attracted to hobby to the extent now clearly evident in their respective collecting fields.

Malcolm (29 years) is assembling world paper money and Murray (27 years) world coinage. Neither is too selective in terms of condition of items as their initial objective is to secure one

of each possible item. The rivalry that has built up between these two characters and the excitement occasioned by new acquisitions, is a delight to witness.

As neither son can generate income to pay for purchases, I help out where possible. Both lads have developed the practice of acknowledging receipt of contributed items received from friends and network sources, by way of printed cards (neither can write). Malcolm maintains a complete list of everyone who has helped him expand his collection. This list takes pride of place in the front of the first album.

By way of this letter, may I invite fellow I.B.N.S. members to consider sharing any surplus items they may have with Malcolm and Murray. Should any contributor require unwanted items to be returned, this can be arranged if indicated. Otherwise, I will accumulate the world paper money surpluses. I could report on holdings and the success of this exercise, through the Journal Editor in say twelve months time. Some members may have suggestions regarding disposal of the surplus notes.

Any surplus coinage will be used by Murray for swaps with friends.

Thank you in anticipation on behalf of two grateful sons.

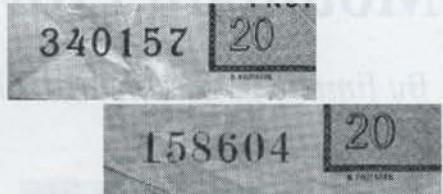
Yours sincerely,

Roydon G. Sutherland
204 Alton Place Beaconsfield
Quebec H9W 1Y7 Canada

Dear Editor,

Enclosed for use as a possible filler (would that be a Feller-filler?) are two notes of Bohemia-Moravia; the difference being in the style of the serial numbers. The '4' is particularly obvious as, I suspect, would be the '7.' There are minor differences in the '1' and '5.'

You do not need to return the notes—perhaps Rachel would enjoy them.



20 kronen note of Bohemia-Moravia with different serial number fonts.

With very best wishes and genuine appreciation for the fine journal you are putting out, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Peter Robin, I.B.N.S. #0044-C
Box 353
Bala Cynwyd, Pa. 19004-0353

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The Board of Directors of I.B.N.S. has appointed the following committee to make recommendations on nominations for officers and directors of the Society:

Steve Feller, Chair
Physics Department
Coe College
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402
U.S.A.
Office: (319) 399-8633
Home: (319) 393-7052
FAX: (319) 399-8748
E-Mail: SFELLER@COE.EDU

Murray A. Hanewich
P.O. Box 594
Oyen, Alta, T0J 2J0
Canada

Richard Underwood
25 Greetby Hill
Ormskirk, Lancs L39 2DP
England
United Kingdom

Please direct suggestions to any of the above regarding nominations.

The deadline is March 1, 1996.

Dear Editor,

'THE LAST WORD ON CLEANING BANK NOTES?'

Apart from Don't, I very much doubt it! However, due to the amount of response which has repudiated the controversial article on the subject in Vol. 33, No. 4, by Claude Proulx: I must comment that perhaps, with hindsight, it has proved somewhat of a boon that it was published. At the least, it has shown, and perhaps has been established, that this practice is now well and truly frowned upon—unlike the period particularly of the latter half of the 1970s and very early '80s, when it was actively encouraged as the 'norm,' without any apparent adverse reaction from the collecting and dealing fraternity whatsoever. How ideas and fashions change!

As a collector of mainly British and related notes; conceivably one of the areas to have been partly affected by cleaning lay in the field of the English Treasury series, due to which some examples are now, and have been for some time, virtually impossible to obtain without having been treated in some way or another. In cases such as this I feel one should accept it as the in part 'norm.' It must be said that regarding certain pieces (along with other bank notes the world over) the procedure was adept and well accomplished; the notes still remaining to a degree, highly desirable and collectable. However, with the vast majority of cleaned notes this is not the case. *Unfortunate fashion victims one might say!*

In the adverse feedback from the

continued on page 46

Emergency Currency of Mountain Province, Philippines

By Jimmie C. Steelman, I.B.N.S. #4751

Mountain Province, Philippines is located in the North Central Luzon. It is bordered by Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur to the West with Cagayan and Isabela to the East. Mountain Province was formed in 1908 and consisted of the Sub-Provinces of Apayo, Kalinga, Bontoc, Lepanto, Ifugao, Amburayan and Benguet. In 1966 Mountain Province was restructured into the four separate provinces of Kalinga-Apayo, Mountain Province, Ifugao and Benguet.

On 21 December 1941, a Japanese trawler was sighted taking soundings in Lingayen Gulf. Early the next morning, the invasion force of 43,110 men, seventy-six heavily loaded Army transports, nine Navy transports and a powerful assortment of escorts and auxiliaries steamed into Lingayen Gulf. The main assault on the island of Luzon had begun.

The amphibious stage of the Japanese operation called for landings at three points along the low sloping beaches of Lingayen Gulf. The invasion force entered Lingayen Gulf in three transport echelons. The first was under the command of Rear Admiral Hara and consisted of twenty-seven transports. The second was composed of twenty-eight transports under Rear Admiral Nishimura with the third echelon of twenty-one transports being commanded by Rear Admiral Hirose. The troops on the transports were the Fourteenth Army under the command of Lieutenant General Homma.

Based on aerial reconnaissance conducted a year earlier, the Japanese knew exactly where to strike. The strengths, locations and routes of American and Philippino forces had all been accurately plotted on

their war maps and plans. Upon landing, Japanese forces were to destroy any enemy forces encountered and move inland without waiting to establish a beachhead. Later waves were assigned the task of establishing and consolidating the beachheads.

The Japanese landing at Lingayen Gulf came as no surprise to the American high command. On the 18th of December, American intelligence had received reports of a Japanese convoy consisting of approximately eighty transports approaching the Philippines. As Lingayen Gulf was considered a logical place to conduct a large scale amphibious assault, this information was passed on to naval headquarters which had submarines in the area. Despite the warning, American and Philippino forces seem to have been unprepared to fend off the assault.

By the end of the first day, despite high seas and heavy surf, the Japanese had successfully landed on the beaches between Bauang and Agoo, consolidated the beachheads and secured most of their objectives. After seizing the mountain passages and corridors, they began pushing east, north and south down Route 3, the paved highway to Manila. Two days after the massive assault at Lingayen Gulf, another Japanese force of twenty-four transports landed in Lamon Bay, on the east coast of southern Luzon.

The rapid advancement of Japanese forces following the landings at Lingayen Gulf and Lamon Bay isolated the Provincial Government of Mountain Province from the capital city of Manila. Without any currency resupply from Manila, the provincial treasurer was

forced to pay salaries and other obligations with checks. When the supply of checks ran out, it became necessary to print emergency currency.

On January 24, 1942 the Provincial Board established a Currency Committee that was authorized by President Quezon to print 300,000 pesos in emergency currency. Printing of the notes started at Saint Mary the Virgin Mission in Sagada. This first printing produced 96,070.35 pesos which were printed on white paper. Denominations produced during this printing included 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos which were facsimile stamped signed as well as 1, 2, 5 and 10 pesos which were all handsigned. All notes have an embossed official seal of the governor in the center. The peso notes can also be found on paper with the HAMMERMILL BOND commercial watermark.

With the approach of Japanese forces near Bontoc in late January 1942, the Provincial Government was forced to relocate to Lubagan. The Provincial Government later returned to Bontoc where it passed a resolution increasing the amount of emergency currency to be printed to 500,000 pesos.

The second printing produced approximately 400,000 pesos. These included the centavo issues which were identical to the first issue as well as 1, 2, 5 and 10 peso notes which were printed on manila paper. This issue also contains the governor's embossed seal in the center. Other changes to the peso issues, Series A, included stamped facsimile signatures and a longer redemption clause. Of the approximately 400,000 notes printed, only



Double No. error on a 1 peso Mountain Province note.

211,832.55 pesos were delivered with the remainder being destroyed.

Minor text varieties exist on the 50 centavo and first series 1 and 2 Peso notes as listed in the Standard Catalog of World Paper Money, Volume One. Not listed is the border variation in the 5 centavo notes as seen in the two notes pictured.

Under such extreme circumstances one would expect to find notes of poor quality with many printing errors. Compared to the rest of the Philippine Guerrilla series, the notes of Mountain Province were definitely above average. Although basic in design, there does not appear to have been many error notes released into circulation. The note illustrated, a 1 peso note with doubling of "No.," and a variety of offset print errors are the only Mountain Province error notes I have been able to locate.

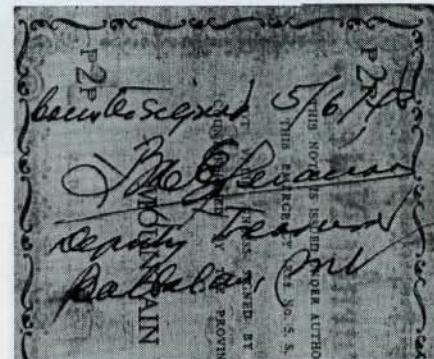
In 1943, authorization for the redemption of Mountain Province emergency currency was received by the puppet Philippine Executive Commission. The redemption process involved turning in the notes to the municipal treasurer, municipal district treasurer, provincial treasurer or their deputies who would then date and countersign the notes. The notes were then

forwarded to the municipal or provincial treasurer who would also date the notes and mark them "PAID."

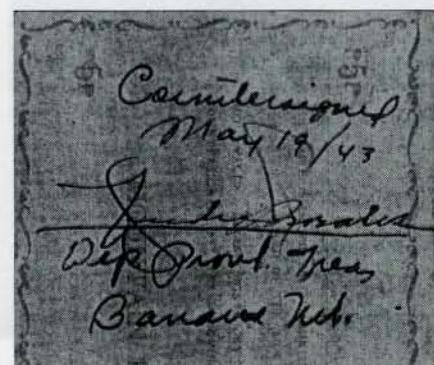
The "PAID" note illustrated on page 15 was countersigned in Pinukpuk on 18 May 1943 by the deputy provincial treasurer. The note was then marked "PAID" on the face and signed by the same deputy provincial treasurer on 28 April 1944. The back is also marked "PAID" and was signed by the municipal district treasurer also on 28 April 1944. Interestingly, the signatures of both the deputy provincial treasurer and the municipal district treasurer are by the same person. Both were applied on the same day but were prepared by different clerks using different colored inks.

Because many notes countersigned by the various municipal treasurers were never forwarded to the provincial treasurer's office, many different examples and variations are available today. These countersignatures present an interesting challenge to advanced collectors of the Philippine Guerrilla series. The following is a listing of Mountain Province countersignatures known to this collector:

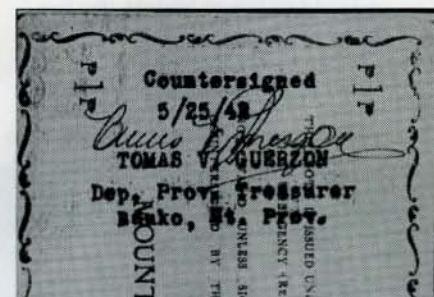
BALBALAN—Handwritten in red ink, signed in red by the Deputy Treasurer.



Countersigned by Balbalan



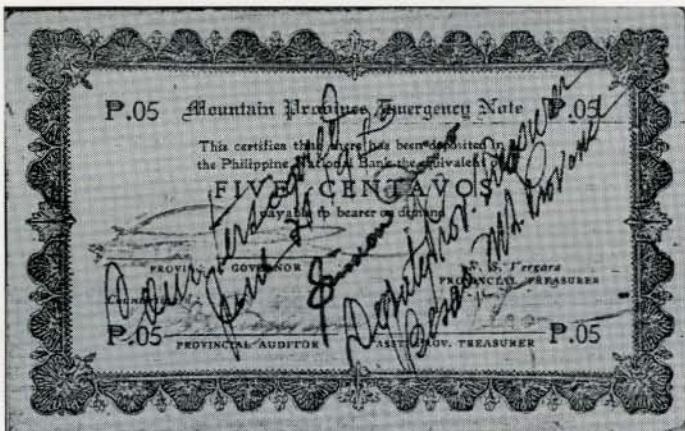
Countersigned by Banaue



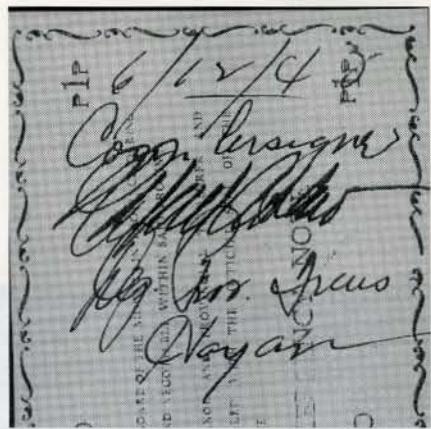
Countersigned by Bauko

BANAUE—Handwritten in red ink, signed in red by the Deputy Provincial Treasurer.

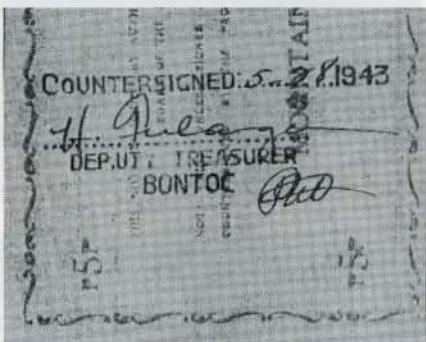
BAUKO—Typed in blue or black ink, signed in red by deputy provincial treasurer Tomas V. Guerzon.



Countersigned by Besao



Countersigned by Kayan



Countersigned by Bontoc

BESAO—Handwritten in red ink, signed in red by the Deputy Provincial Treasurer Simon Aquino.

BONTOC—Stamped in red ink, signed in blue or black by the Deputy Treasurer. A clerk's initials usually accompany the countersignature.

KAYAN—Handwritten in red ink, signed in red by the Deputy Provincial Treasurer.

KIANGAN—Handwritten or typed in red ink, signed in red by the Municipal District Treasurer F. R. Follosco.

LAGAWE—Handwritten in blue ink, signed in blue by the Deputy Municipal Treasurer. The example illustrated is marked "PAID" and is presumed to be part of the 3,000 pesos that were looted from the Treasury.

LUBUAGAN—Handwritten in red ink, signed in red by the Deputy Provincial Treasurer.

MANKAYAN—Handwritten in red ink, signed by the Municipal Treasurer.

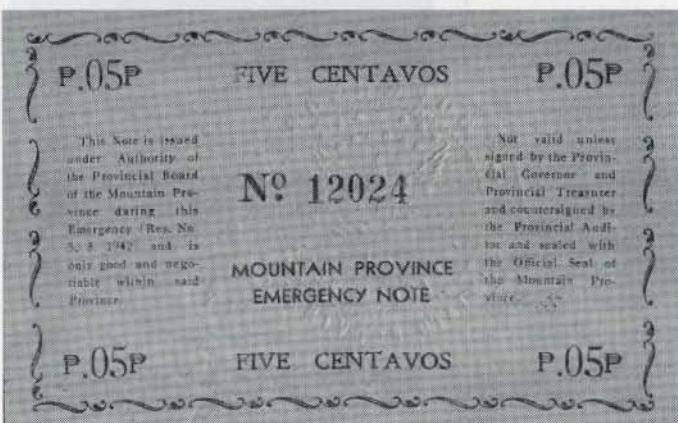
NATONIN—Typed in purple ink, signed in red by the Deputy Treasurer Hilary Guimbawan.

PINUKPUK—Handwritten in red ink, signed in red by the Deputy Provincial Treasurer. Two varieties

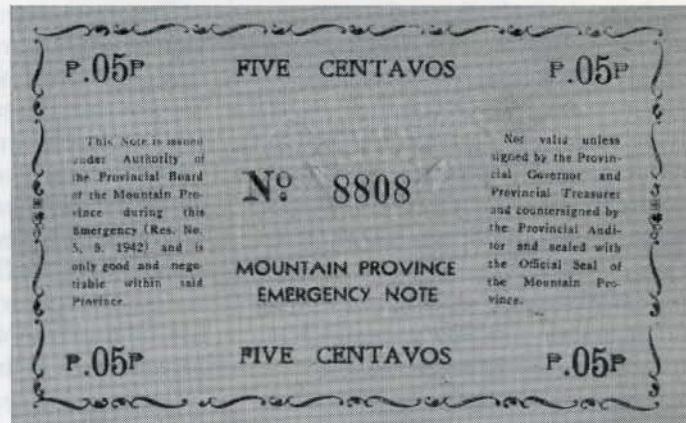


Countersigned by Kiangan 1

can be found. The first has the counter-stamp written by a clerk and signed by the Deputy Provincial Treasurer. The second type has the entire counterstamp, including the treasurer's name, written by a clerk.



Border 1 on 5 centavos Mountain Province note.



Border 2 on 5 centavos Mountain Province note.



Kiangan 2

SABANGAN—Typed in purple ink, this example is unsigned by the Municipal & Deputy Provincial Treasurer Tomas De Castro.

SAGADA

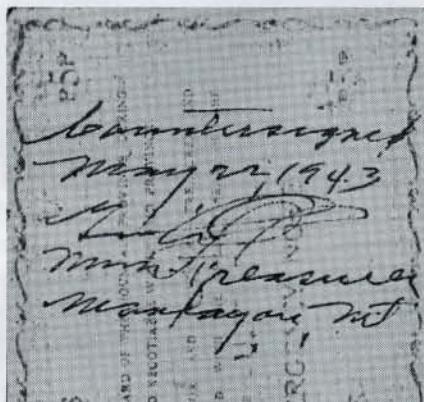
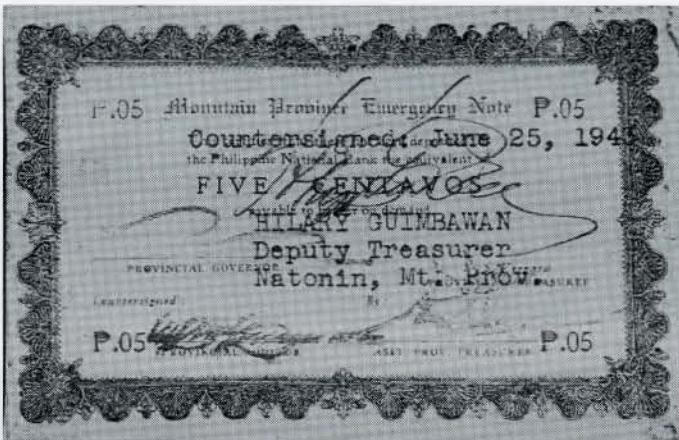
TYPE I—Handwritten in red ink, signed in red by the Municipal District Treasurer. (Centavo notes have a clerks initials in red or black on back next to the serial number.)

TYPE II—Handwritten in red ink, signed in red by the Acting Municipal District Treasurer. This note was signed on 6 May 1943. Notice that the same individual signed the other notes pictured as Municipal District Treasurer on 5 May and 14 May 1943.

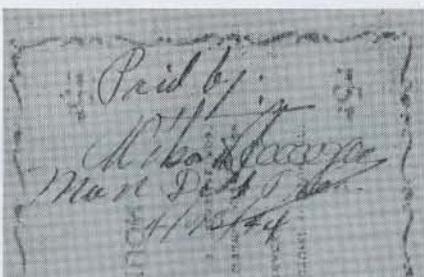
TYPE III—Typed and stamped in red ink (different style), signed in red by the Municipal District Treasurer.

TYPE IV—Stamped in red ink, signed in red by the Municipal District Treasurer. Note the "Conutersigned" misspelling.

TANUDAN—Handwritten in red

Natonin

Mankayan

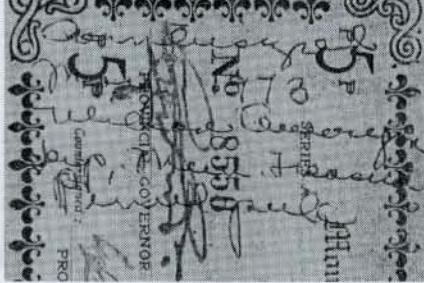


Pinukpuk

ink, signed in red by the Municipal District Treasurer.

TINGLAYAN—Handwritten in

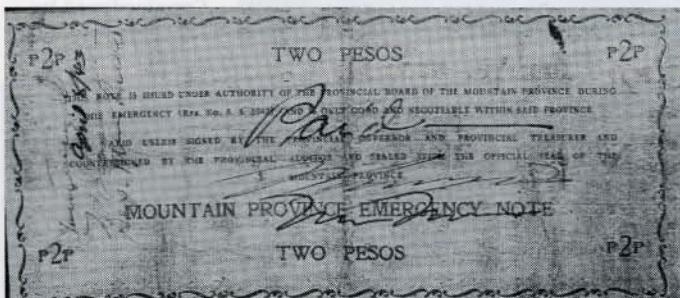
Pinukpuk 1



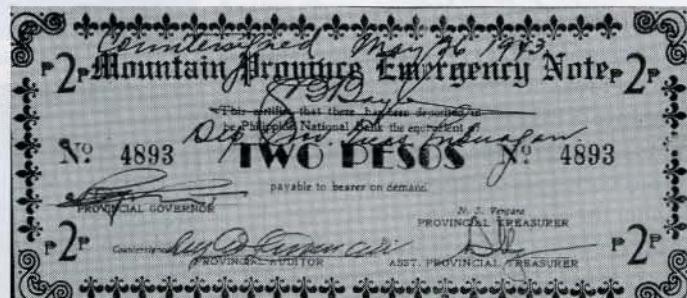
Pinukpuk 2

red ink, signed in red or blue by the Deputy Provincial Treasurer.

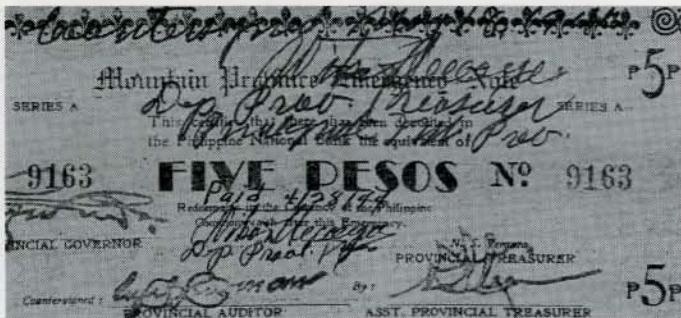
Of the 307,902.90 pesos delivered to the Provincial Treasurer, only 265,756.90 pesos were actually placed into circulation. The remainder of the unissued 42,146 pesos,



Lagawe



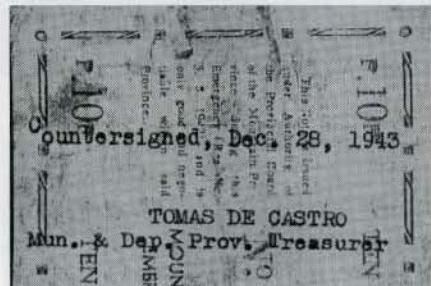
Lubuagan



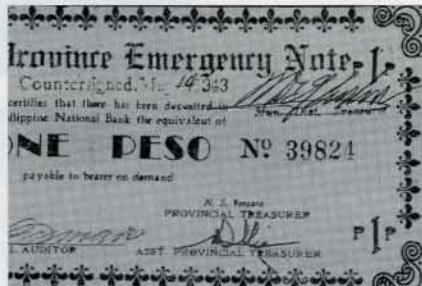
Countersigned by Pinukpuk



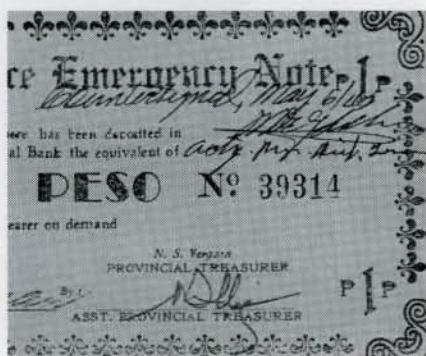
Countersigned by Tanudan



Countersigned by Sagada 1



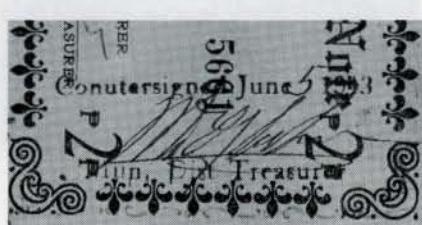
Countersigned by Sagada 3



Countersigned by Sagada 2

along with 3,000 pesos in redeemed or "PAID" notes, were eventually looted from the Treasury during an American bombing raid on March 16, 1945. As a result of this looting, many Mountain Province issues can be found in uncirculated condition. Occasionally a note which had been marked "PAID" as part of the redemption process also turns up.

Assembling a complete type set of Mountain Province issues can be accomplished relatively easily and at a reasonable price, even in uncirculated condition. Only two denominations, the first series 5 and 10 peso notes, can be difficult to locate. But even these can be tracked down with a little patience. Certain countersignatures are very scarce but representa-



Countersigned by Sagada 4



Countersigned by Tinglaya

NOTICE

Pursuant to Article 4 of the I.B.N.S. Disciplinary Procedures, the Executive Board at the Memphis meeting June 17 voted to suspend immediately all membership privileges of CHEUNG FONG MING of Hong Kong, also doing business as UNIVERSAL COLLECTION COMPANY pending formal adjudication of a grievance at the London meeting.

The Bank Notes of the Swiss National Bank—Part I

And of the issue authorities of emergency notes during World War I

By Olaf Kiener, I.B.N.S. #4862

Swiss National Bank (SNB)

Schweizerische Nationalbank,
Banque Nationale Suisse, Banca
Nazionale Svizzera, Banca
Naziunala Svizra

Article 39 of the Federal Constitution allows only the Confederation to issue paper money. The Confederation may use this right itself in the form of a state bank, or may give it to a central bank with share capital, but the administration of such a central bank must still be controlled by federal authorities.

The SNB was founded based on the SNB Federal Act of 6th October, 1905, which came into force on 16th January, 1906. Before, the plans for a state bank were rejected by the Swiss people on a referendum. The SNB started its activities on 20th June, 1907.

The law of 6th October, 1905, allows the SNB to issue notes in denominations of 50, 100, 500 and 1000 francs. In exceptional cases it may also issue 20-franc notes, but only with an approval of the Federal Council (government). Further the SNB is not allowed to issue used and damaged notes again. (Because of that one always gets uncirculated notes at the SNB counters.)

The revised law of 7th April, 1921, allows the SNB to issue also other notes than mentioned in the former law of 6th October, 1905, again under the condition of an approval of the Federal Council.

For the first time, the SNB notes became legal tender based on a Federal Council Decree (FCD) of 30th July, 1914, because of gold and silver coin hoarding during World

War I. The FCD of 28th March, 1930, declared again only the coins of 5, 10, 20 and 100 francs in silver and gold as legal tender, though the public had become used to bank notes since the beginning of World War I. Since the FCD of 29th June, 1954, the SNB notes are definitively legal tender.

Monetary politics is made by the Managing Board. Its three members are elected by the Federal Council according to suggestions of the Bank Council.

The SNB is divided into three departments: Department I (in Zurich) is responsible for economic analysis, revision, controlling, law and personnel. Department II (in Berne) is the most interesting for collectors: It includes producing and issuing bank notes, financial transactions, book keeping, administration of the gold reserves and acts as the banker of the Swiss Confederation. Department III (again in Zurich) is responsible for all currency transactions and interventions on the markets.

Signatures

The bank notes of the SNB bore three signatures until the 5th series (1956/57 to 1980): that of the President of the Bank Council, that of a member of the Managing Board and that of the Chief Cashier. The Chief Cashier's signature was dropped on series 6.

There are three members in the Managing Board: The president of the Board and chairman of Department I, the vice-president of the Board and chairman of Department II and the chairman of Department III.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE BANK COUNCIL

The Chief Cashiers

1906-23	Johann-Daniel Hirter
1907-13	A. Chevallier
1923-27	Dr. Paul Usteri
1913-36	K. Bornhauser
1927-35	Dr. h.c. Alfred Sarasin
1936-54	Erich Blumer
1935-39	Dr. Gustav Schaller
1954-66	Otto Kunz
1939-47	Prof. Dr. Gottlieb Bachmann
1966-81	Rudolf Aebersold
1947-59	Dr. Alfred Müller
1981-85	Valentin Zumwald
1959-78	Dr. Brenno Galli
1985-	Roland Tornare
1978-86	Dr. Edmund Wyss
1986-89	Prof. Dr. François Schaller
1989-93	Peter Gerber
1993-	Dr. Jakob Schönenberger

The Presidents of the Board

1907-15	Heinrich Kundert
1915-24	August Burckhardt
1925-39	Prof. Dr. Gottlieb Bachmann
1939-47	Ernst Weber
1947-56	Prof. Dr. Paul Keller
1956-66	Dr. Walter Schwegler
1966-74	Dr. Dr. h. c. Edwin Stopper
1974-84	Dr. Dr. h. c. Fritz Leutwiler
1985-88	Dr. h. c. Pierre Languetin
1988-	Dr. Markus Lusser

The Vice-Presidents of the Board

1907-20	Rodolphe de Haller
1920-23	Charles Schnyder von Wartensee
and 24-37	
1937-55	Dr. h. c. Paul Rossy
1955-66	Dr. Riccardo Motta
1966-75	Alexandre Hay
1976-80	Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Leo Schürmann
1981-84	Dr. h. c. Pierre Languetin
1985-88	Dr. Markus Lusser
1988-	Dr. Hans Meyer

The Chairmen of Department III

1907-15	August Burckhardt
1915-18	Dr. Adolf Jöhr
1918-25	Prof. Dr. Gottlieb Bachmann
1925-39	Ernst Weber
1939-42	Fritz Schnorf
1942-54	Dr. h. c. Alfred Hirs
1954-56	Dr. Walter Schwegler

1956-68	Dr. Max Iklé
1968-74	Dr. Dr. h. c. Fritz Leutwiler
1974-75	Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. Leo chürmann
1976-80	Dr. h. c. Pierre Languetin
1981-84	Dr. Markus Lusser
1985-88	Dr. Hans Meyer
1988-	Jean Zwahlen

Mr Schnyder von Wartensee acted as an advisor with the Austrian National Bank from 1st June to 31st December, 1923. In that time,

the deputy chairman, Mr G. Gafner, led the IIInd Department, but no notes with a date of that time were printed.

Table with all dates on SNB notes and the respective signatures.

	Dates	President	Member varieties			Chief Cashier
1	1.2.07, 1.1.10, 1.12.11, 1.8.13	Hirter	Kundert	de Haller	Burckhardt	Chevallier
2	1.1.14, 1.8.14, 1.9.15	Hirter	Kundert	de Haller	Burckhardt	Bornhauser
3	1.1.16, 1.1.17, 1.1.18	Hirter	Jöhr	de Haller	Burckhardt	Bornhauser
4	1.1.19, 1.1.20	Hirter	Bachmann	de Haller	Burckhardt	Bornhauser
5	1.8.20, 1.9.20, 1.1.21, 1.1.22, 1.7.22, 1.1.23	Hirter	Bachmann	Schnyder	Burckhardt	Bornhauser
6	1.5.23, 1.4.24	Usteri	Bachmann	Schnyder	Burckhardt	Bornhauser
7	1.7.26, 16.9.26, 30.9.26, 21.10.26, 2.12.26	Usteri	Bachmann	Schnyder	Weber	Bornhauser
8	24.3.27, 30.3.27, 29.9.27, 23.11.27, 4.10.28, 1.11.28, 19.2.29, 18.4.29, 21.6.29, 25.9.29, 16.9.30, 16.6.31, 21.7.31, 10.12.31, 22.6.33, 19.7.34	Sarasin	Bachmann	Schnyder	Weber	Bornhauser
9	11.4.35	Schaller	Bachmann	Schnyder	Weber	Bornhauser
10	22.10.36	Schaller	Bachmann	Schnyder	Weber	Blumer
11	27.8.37, 10.3.38, 31.8.38	Schaller	Bachmann	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
12	17.3.39, 17.5.39, 3.8.39, 26.8.39, 7.9.39, 15.2.40, 15.8.40, 12.12.41	Bachmann	Schnorf	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
13	1.10.42, 4.12.42, 7.5.43, 7.10.43, 11.11.43, 2.12.43, 23.3.44, 16.11.44, 15.3.45, 31.8.46	Bachmann	Hirs	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
14	16.10.47, 20.1.49, 9.3.50, 22.2.51, 28.3.52	Müller	Hirs	Rossy	Keller	Blumer
15	1.7.54, 30.9.54, 29.4.55	Müller	Schwegler	Rossy	Keller	Kunz
16	7.7.55, 25.8.55, 20.10.55, 29.10.55	Müller	Schwegler	Motta	Keller	Kunz
17	5.7.56, 25.10.56, 29.11.56, 31.1.57, 4.10.57, 18.12.58	Müller	Schwegler	Motta	Iklé	Kunz
18	23.12.59, 22.12.60, 4.5.61, 26.10.61, 21.12.61, 28.3.63, 2.4.64, 21.1.65, 23.12.65	Galli	Schwegler	Motta	Iklé	Kunz
19	1.1.67, 30.6.67	Galli	Stopper	Hay	Iklé	Aebersold
20	15.5.68, 15.1.69, 5.1.70, 10.2.71, 24.1.72, 7.3.73, 1.10.73, 7.2.74	Galli	Stopper	Hay	Leutwiler	Aebersold
21	1975	Galli	Schürmann	Hay	Leutwiler	
22	9.4.76, 6.1.77	Galli	Schürmann	Languetin	Leutwiler	Aebersold
23	1976, 1977, 1978 (50 fr.)	Galli	Schürmann	Languetin	Leutwiler	
24	1978 (20 fr.), 1979, 1980	Wyss	Schürmann	Languetin	Leutwiler	
25	1981, 1982, 1983, 1984	Wyss	Lusser	Languetin	Leutwiler	
26	1985, 1986 (10 fr.)	Wyss	Lusser	Languetin	Meyer	
27	1986 (20, 100, 500 fr.), 1987	Schaller	Lusser	Languetin	Meyer	
28	1988, 1989 (100 fr.)	Schaller	Lusser	Zwahlen	Meyer	
29	1989 (20 fr.), 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993 (1000 fr.)	Gerber	Lusser	Zwahlen	Meyer	

Dating

Up to the fifth series, all notes bore the places of the SNB headquarters, Berne and Zurich („Bern

und Zürich“) and the date on which the responsible officials took the decision to print that series.

Since the fifth series, only the

year in which this decision was taken appears, in front of the serial number prefix.

Signature combinations on the bank notes of the Swiss National Bank from the 1st to the 5th series:

- (1) President of the Bank Council
 (2) A member of the Managing Board
 (3) Chief Cashier

(1)	Hirter	Kundert	Chevallier
(2)			(3)
1	Hirter		
2	Hirter	de Haller	Chevallier
3	Hirter	Burckhardt	Chevallier
4	Hirter	Kundert	Bornhauser
5	Hirter	de Haller	Bornhauser
6	Hirter	Burckhardt	Bornhauser
7	Hirter	Jöhr	Bornhauser
8	Hirter	Bachmann	Bornhauser
9	Hirter	Schnyder ¹	Bornhauser
10	Usteri	Bachmann	Bornhauser
11	Usteri	Schnyder ¹	Bornhauser
12	Usteri	Burckhardt	Bornhauser
13	Usteri	Weber	Bornhauser
14	Sarasin	Bachmann	Bornhauser
15	Sarasin	Schnyder ¹	Bornhauser
16	Sarasin	Schnyder ²	Bornhauser
17	Sarasin	Weber	Bornhauser
18	Schaller ¹	Bachmann	Bornhauser
19	Schaller ¹	Schnyder ²	Bornhauser
20	Schaller ¹	Weber	Bornhauser
21	Schaller ¹	Bachmann	Blumer
22	Schaller ¹	Schnyder ²	Blumer
23	Schaller ¹	Weber	Blumer
24	Schaller ²	Bachmann	Blumer
25	Schaller ²	Rossy	Blumer
26	Schaller ²	Weber	Blumer
27	Bachmann	Schnorf	Blumer
28	Bachmann	Rossy	Blumer
29	Bachmann	Weber	Blumer
30	Bachmann	Hirs	Blumer
31	Müller	Hirs	Blumer
32	Müller	Rossy	Blumer
33	Müller	Keller	Blumer
34	Müller	Schwiegler	Kunz

(1)	(2)	(3)
35	Müller	Rossy
36	Müller	Keller
37	Müller	Motta
38	Müller	Iklé
39	Galli	Schwiegler
40	Galli	Motta
41	Galli	Iklé
42	Galli	Stopper
43	Galli	Hay
44	Galli	Iklé
45	Galli	Leutwiler
46	Galli	Schürmann
47	Galli	Languetin

Since the 6th series without Chief Cashier

(1)	(2)	(3)
48	Galli	Schürmann
49	Galli	Hay
50	Galli	Leutwiler
51	Galli	Languetin
52	Wyss	Schürmann
53	Wyss	Languetin
54	Wyss	Leutwiler
55	Wyss	Lusser
56	Wyss	Meyer
57	Schaller	Lusser
58	Schaller	Languetin
59	Schaller	Meyer
60	Schaller	Zwahlen
61	Gerber	Lusser
62	Gerber	Zwahlen
63	Gerber	Meyer

Numbering system*1st to 5th series:*

There are always the series and the serial number twice on the face of a note. The series starts with 1A and continues first by changing the letters (1A, 1B, 1C etc.). On the interim issue notes the letter stands before the figure. The „I“ is not used. On the notes of the 2nd series there is a „W“ instead of the „O“ to avoid confusion with the figure „0“. On the 10- and 20-franc notes of the 5th series also the letter „J“ was not used.

The serial number consists of 6 digits, the first is always a „0“. The interim notes, the 1000-franc note of the 2nd series and the 50-, 100-, 500-

and 1000-franc notes of the 6th series have got 5-digit numbers, so there is no „0“ in front. The color on the interim notes is red, on the others black.

6th series:

The first two figures indicate the year (as the date on the first four series), then there is a prefix of one letter (the „I“ is again not used). The number consists of 7 digits. The color of the number on the watermark area is black and this on the design changes from note to note.

Until about 1920 the signatures could vary from date to date, but afterwards always the same originals were used for printing. Mr Schnyder von Wartensee and Mr

Schaller obviously changed their signatures during their time in office, and so there are two varieties, designated as Schnyder¹ and Schnyder², respectively Schaller¹ and Schaller².

The first series (interim issue)

The SNB had to issue an emergency series in 1907 because the development and producing of good notes, i. e. difficult to forge, took at least about two years. There was not enough time to develop such notes until the beginning of its activities, and so it was decided to take the old designs that were used for the notes of the 42 cantonal issuing banks (see Vol. I of *Pick*).

The Presidents of the Bank Council
Der Präsident des Bankrates
Le Président du Conseil

Johan Hirter 1906-23	
Dr. Paul Ustcri 1923-27	
Dr. h. c. Alfred Sarasin 1927-35	
Dr. Gustav Schaller 1935-39	
Prof. Dr. Gottlieb Bachmann 1939-47	
Dr. Alfred Müller 1947-59	
Dr. Brenno Galli 1959-78	
Dr. Edmund Wyss 1978-86	
Prof. Dr. François Schaller 1986-89	
Peter Gerber 1989-93	
Jakob Schönenberger 1993-	

The Chief Cashiers
Der Hauptkassier
Le caissier principal

A. Chevallier 1907-13	
K. Bornhauser 1913-36	
E. Blumer 1936-54	
Otto Kunz 1954-66	
Rudolf Aebersold 1966-1981	

French, German and Italian in the middle. At left and at right each a Hermes head looking to the center of the note.

Designer:

The notes were designed by Prof. Storck, Vienna, the Libertas was drawn by the Bernese artist Walch. Prof. Storck designed all the Austrian bank notes of the 1880ies.

Printer:

The engraving-plates were made by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., but the notes were printed by the printers Stämpfli in Berne and Benziger & Cie. in Einsiedeln. The signatures were printed by the SNB itself. The paper contains a watermark of the denomination in figures in the middle.

Mention: „BRADBURY, WILKINSON & C°, LONDRES.“ at the left bottom on face.

Date of issue: 20th June, 1907

Date of recall: 1st July, 1925

Redeemable at the SNB until:
30th June, 1945

Not redeemed

- 50-franc note: 5,556 notes
- 100-franc note: 2,184 notes
- 500-franc note: 84 notes
- 1000-franc note: 37 notes

50 francs „Interim Issue“ (Pick no. 142)

Oval wreath of laurel around the center.

Color: Green on orange background

Size: 103 x 166 mm

Series: A1 to Z1

Date	President	Member varieties	Cashier
1.2.07	Hirter	Kundert	de Haller



Face of 5 francs „Tell“, 1.8.13, first date, sign.
Hirter, de Haller, Chevallier (2)



Back of
5 francs „Tell“

The Members of the Board of Directors
Ein Mitglied des Direktoriums
Un membre de la direction générale

Heinrich Kundert 1907-15	
Rodolphe de Haller 1907-20	
August Burckhardt 1907-24	
Dr. Adolf Jöhr 1915-18	
Prof. Dr. Gottlieb Bachmann 1918-39	
Charles Schnyder von Wartensee 1920-37	
Ernst Weber 1925-47	
Dr. h. c. Paul Rossy 1937-55	
Fritz Schnorf 1939-42	
Dr. h. c. Alfred Hirs 1942-54	
Prof. Dr. Paul Keller 1947-56	

Dr. Walter Schwegler 1954-66	
Dr. Riccardo Motta 1955-66	
Dr. Max Iklé 1956-68	
Dr. Dr. h. c. Edwin Stopper 1966-74	
Alexandre Hay 1966-75	
Dr. Dr. h. c. Fritz Leutwilcr 1968-84	
Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. Leo Schürmann 1974-80	
Dr. h. c. Pierre Languetin 1976-87	
Dr. Markus Lusser 1981-	
Dr. Hans Meyer 1985-	
Jean Zwahlen 1988-	

100 francs „Interim Issue“ (Pick no. 143)
Oval wreath of alpine roses around the center.

Color: Blue on light blue background
Size: 116 x 183 mm
Series: A1 to R1

500 francs „Interim Issue“ (Pick no. 144)
Oval wreath of oak leaves around the center.

Color: Green on light green background
Size: 126 x 199 mm
Series: A1

1000 francs „Interim Issue“ (Pick no. 145)
Oval wreath of grapes and vine-leaves around the center.

Color: Blue on purple background
Size: 132 x 215 mm
Series: A1

The second series

The commission that was charged with the development of the first real SNB notes wanted to achieve three main goals: a high standard of security, then, the notes should have been real objects d'art and finally they had to be typically Swiss. Of course, many compromises had to be taken. So, all the ornamental designs, i. e. the frame on both the face and back, were developed by the printer. Mr. Hodler made a lot of suggestions for the outfit of the new notes, but none of them was compatible with the latest level of security printing. So, Mr. Hodler said that these notes were not his work when they came into circulation.

There are three varieties of the law clause at middle left

- (1) GESETZ VOM 6. OKT. 1905
Law of 6th October, 1905
- (2) GESETZ VOM 7. APRIL 1921
Law of 7th April, 1921 (after a revision of the SNB Act)
- (3) GESETZGEBUNG ÜBER DIE SCHWEIZERISCHE NATIONALBANK

Legislation governing the Swiss National Bank (to avoid regular changes at every law revision)

According to the SNB Act four denominations were to be issued: 50



Face of 5 francs „Tell“, 22.10.36, first date after issuing interruption, sign Schaller, Schnyder, Blumer (22)

francs, 100 francs, 500 francs and 1000 francs. Further, the act said that the Federal Council could authorize the SNB to issue 20-franc notes if there was any need. It said nothing about other denominations, so, the 5-franc note didn't bear the first two varieties, just „Gesetzgebung über die Schweiz. Nationalbank“ because its issue based on an extraordinary decree of the Federal Council (more about that later).

Printer:

Waterlow & Sons on Swiss paper. The printer's name is engraved at the right bottom on face and back.

Mention: „WATERLOW & SONS, LIMITED, LONDON“ at right bottom on face and back.

**50 francs „Woodcutter“
(Pick no. 146 and 169)***Description:*

Face: At left, in an oval medallion, a woman's head (the model was Jeanne Cerani-Charles) by F. Hodler. The letters „F.H.“ at the right bottom of the medallion.

Back: Woodcutter by F. Hodler (his signature at the right bottom).

Designer: Ferdinand Hodler was born on 14th March, 1853, in Berne. His father was a worker, and he grew up in very modest relations. His father died early, in 1860, and his wife married Gottlieb Schüpbach, who liked painting. After his mother's death in 1867 Hodler was sent to the painter Ferdinand Sommer in Thun. At the age of 19 he went to Geneva, where he was soon discovered by

an art professor. He remained here in Geneva, only from time to time he travelled a bit to paint landscapes in the Swiss Alps, Austria, Germany or France. Hodler's most important year was 1904, when he was invited to the Secession exhibition in Vienna. From that time, he was regarded as one of the major Secession artists in Europe. But still many did not appreciate his style, and the designs of the 50- and 100-franc notes brought much criticism to the SNB.

But above all Hodler was very fanatic in his work for the SNB. He drew and painted a lot of suggestions for the new design. But, as mentioned already before, his propositions were not realizable because of security needs.

He died on 19th May, 1918, in Geneva.

Color: Green on orange and purple

Date	President	Member varieties		Cashier		
1.1.10	(1)	Hirter	Kundert	de Haller	Burckhardt	Chevallier
1.1.14		Hirter	Kundert	de Haller	Burckhardt	Bornhauser
1.1.17		Hirter	Jöhr	de Haller	Burckhardt	Bornhauser
1.8.20		Hirter	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Burckhardt	Bornhauser
1.4.24	(3)	Usteri	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Burckhardt	Bornhauser
30.9.26		Usteri	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Weber	Bornhauser
23.11.27		Sarasin	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Weber	Bornhauser
25.9.29		Sarasin	Bachmann	Schnyder	Weber	Bornhauser
16.9.30		Sarasin	Bachmann	Schnyder ²	Weber	Bornhauser
21.7.31		Sarasin	Bachmann	Schnyder ²	Weber	Bornhauser
27.8.37		Schaller	Bachmann	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
31.8.38		Schaller	Bachmann	Rossy	Weber	Blumer

17.3.39	Bachmann	Schnorf	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
3.8.39	Bachmann	Schnorf	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
15.2.40	Bachmann	Schnorf	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
12.12.41	Bachmann	Schnorf	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
1.10.42	Bachmann	Hirs	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
7.5.43	Bachmann	Hirs	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
16.10.47	Müller	Hirs	Rossy	Keller	Blumer
20.1.49	Müller	Hirs	Rossy	Keller	Blumer
29.10.55	Müller	Schwager	Motta	Keller	Kunz



Face of 100 francs „Scyther“, 2.10.43, sign Bachmann, Rossy, Blumer (28)



Back of 100 francs „Scyther“

background. Medallion and text in black.
Size: 106 x 165 mm
Series
„Gesetz vom 6. Okt. 1905“ 1A to 5F

„Gesetzgebung über die SNB“ 5G and following
Date of issue: 22nd December, 1911
Date of recall: 1st October, 1958

Redeemable at the SNB until:
30th September, 1978
Not redeemed: 117,153 notes

Date	President	Member varieties			Cashier
1.1.10 (1)	Hirter	Kundert	de Haller	Burckhardt	Chevallier
1.1.14	Hirter	Kundert	de Haller	Burckhardt	Bornhauser
1.1.17	Hirter	Jöhr	de Haller	Burckhardt	Bornhauser
1.8.20	Hirter	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Burckhardt	Bornhauser
1.1.23 (2)	Hirter	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Burckhardt	Bornhauser
1.4.24 (3)	Usteri	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Burckhardt	Bornhauser
16.9.26	Usteri	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Weber	Bornhauser
30.3.27	Sarasin	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Weber	Bornhauser
23.11.27	Sarasin	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Weber	Bornhauser
4.10.28	Sarasin	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Weber	Bornhauser
16.9.30	Sarasin	Bachmann	Schnyder ²	Weber	Bornhauser
21.7.31	Sarasin	Bachmann	Schnyder ²	Weber	Bornhauser
19.7.34	Sarasin	Bachmann	Schnyder ²	Weber	Bornhauser
27.8.37	Schaller	Bachmann	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
31.8.38	Schaller	Bachmann	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
17.3.39	Bachmann	Schnorf	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
3.8.39	Bachmann	Schnorf	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
15.2.40	Bachmann	Schnorf	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
1.10.42	Bachmann	Hirs	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
7.5.43	Bachmann	Hirs	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
7.10.43	Bachmann	Hirs	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
2.12.43	Bachmann	Hirs	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
23.3.44	Bachmann	Hirs	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
15.3.45	Bachmann	Hirs	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
31.8.46	Bachmann	Hirs	Rossy	Weber	Blumer
16.10.47	Müller	Hirs	Rossy	Keller	Blumer
20.1.49	Müller	Hirs	Rossy	Keller	Blumer

100 francs „Scyther“ (Pick no. 147, 165 and 170)

Description:

Face: At left, in an oval medallion, a woman's head by F. Hodler (the model was Berthe Hodler, Ferdinand Hodler's second wife). The letters „F.H.“ at the right bottom of the medallion. Back: A scyther in middle of an alpine landscape by F. Hodler (his signature at the right bottom).

Designer: Ferdinand Hodler

Color: Blue on yellow, purple and light green background. Medallion and text in black.

Size: 115 x 181 mm

Series:

„Gesetz vom 6. Okt. 1905“ 1A to 3R

„Gesetz vom 21. April 1921“

3S to 3W

„Gesetzgebung über die SNB“ 3X and following

Date of issue: 16th September, 1911

Date of recall: 1st October, 1958

Redeemable at the SNB until:
30th September, 1978

Not redeemed: 148,968 notes

500 francs „Appenzell embroidering women“ (Pick no. 148, 166 and 171)

Description:

Face: At left, in an oval medallion, breast painting of a young Appenzell woman (Appenzell is a canton in Eastern Switzerland) by E. Burnand. The letters „Eug.B.“ at the right bottom of the medallion.

Back: Three Appenzell embroidering women by E. Burnand (his signature at the left bottom).

Designer:

Eugène Burnand, born in 1850, was the opposite of Hodler: he grew up in a well-to-do family in the canton of Fribourg, his father was a high-ranking artillery officer. He travelled a lot, made a grade in architects and attended the École des beaux-arts in Paris. His paintings were

of a rather conservative style.

He was not as enthusiastic about his charge to create the new notes as Hodler. He did not make any suggestions for designs, but just drew the two portraits and the two subjects on the back. He studied a foundry of Sulzer, an industrial company (still active today), for the 1000-franc note, while the subject of the 500-franc note was just taken from a photograph. He died in 1921.

Color: Face: Orange on light and dark yellow background. Medallion and text in black.

Back: Brown.

Size: 125 x 200 mm

Series:

„Gesetz vom 6. Okt. 1905“ 1A to 1C

„Gesetz vom 7. April 1921“ 1D

„Gesetzgebung über die SNB“ 1E

and following

Date of issue: 24th December, 1912

Date of recall: 1st October, 1958

Date	President	Member varieties		Cashier
1.1.10 (1)	Hirter	Kundert	de Haller	Burckhardt
1.1.14	Hirter	Kundert	de Haller	Burckhardt
1.1.17	Hirter	Jöhr	de Haller	Burckhardt
1.1.23 (2)	Hirter	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Burckhardt
4.10.28 (3)	Sarasin	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Weber
16.6.31	Sarasin	Bachmann	Schnyder ²	Weber
7.9.39	Bachmann	Schnorf	Rossy	Weber
4.12.42	Bachmann	Hirs	Rossy	Weber
31.8.46	Bachmann	Hirs	Rossy	Weber
16.10.47	Müller	Hirs	Rossy	Keller
20.1.49 not issued	Müller	Hirs	Rossy	Keller
				Blumer

All notes bearing the date of 20.1.49 were not issued and destroyed again.

Redeemable at the SNB until:

30th September, 1978

Not redeemed: 6,784 notes

All notes bearing the date of 20.1.49 were not issued and destroyed.

1000 francs „Foundry“

(Pick no. 149, 167 and 172)

Description:

Face: At left, in an oval medallion, a woman's head by E. Burnand. The letters „Eug.B.“ at the right bottom of the medallion.

Back: Foundry by E. Burnand (his

signature at the right bottom).

Designer: Eugène Burnand

Color: Face: Violet on yellow-brown and greenish iridescent background. Medallion and text in black.

Back: Black on yellow-brown-red-brown-yellow iridescent background.

Size: 131 x 216 mm

Series:

„Gesetz vom 6. Okt. 1905“ 1A to 1C50000

„Gesetz vom 7. April 1921“

1C 50001 to 1E20000

„Gesetzgebung über die SNB“

1E20001 and following

Date of issue: 16th September, 1911

Date of recall: 1st October, 1958

Redeemable at the SNB until:

30th September, 1978

Not redeemed: 14,914 notes

Printer of the 20- and 5-franc notes:
Orell Füssli on Swiss paper.

Mention: „ART. INSTITUT ORELL FUSSLI,
ZÜRICH“ at the right bottom of the face side.

Designer of the 20- and 5-franc notes:

Mr Balzer (mention „BALZER“ at
the left bottom of the face side)

20 francs „Vreneli“

(Pick no. 150, 164 and 168)

On 30th July, 1914, the Board of Directors asked the Federal Council for the approval to issue 20-franc notes. This approval was given with the FCD of 30th July, 1914, and it came into force on the same day. The SNB had already prepared bank notes of that denomination, and so, these notes were issued shortly afterwards.

After the war, the SNB was given unlimited approval to issue 20-franc notes in the FCD of 3rd October, 1921.

Description:

Face: At left, in a round medallion, a

girl's head, copied from the gold coins of 10, 20 and 100 francs (circulating from 1897 to 1949), which was created by Fritz Landry and generally called „Vreneli“ (diminutive form of „Verena“ in Swiss German).

Back: Ornate designs, the figure „20“ in the middle, below Switzerland's state emblem (white cross).

Color: To the date 1.1.18:

Face: Blue-grey, ochre-brown and light green on light blue and purple-brown background

Back: Light blue-grey, light purple and reddish brown on light green background

Later issues:

Face: Dark blue-grey, brown and olive

on light blue and purple background

Back: Dark blue-grey, violet-brown and dark brown on olive background.

Medallion and text always in black.

Size: 95 x 163 mm

Series:

„Gesetz vom 6. Okt. 1905“ 1A to 5P

„Gesetz vom 7. April 1921“ 5Q to 6X

„Gesetzgebung über die SNB“

6Y to 10W

Date of issue: 31st July, 1914

Date of recall: 1st January, 1936

Redeemable at the SNB until:

31st December, 1955

Not redeemed: 95,862 notes

Date	President	Member varieties		Cashier
1.12.11 (1)	Hirter	Kundert	de Haller	Burckhardt
1.9.15	Hirter	Kundert	de Haller	Burckhardt
1.1.16	Hirter	Jöhr	de Haller	Burckhardt
1.1.18	Hirter	Jöhr	de Haller	Burckhardt
1.1.20	Hirter	Bachmann	de Haller	Burckhardt
1.9.20	Hirter	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Burckhardt
1.1.22	Hirter	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Burckhardt
1.7.22 (2)	Hirter	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Burckhardt
1.5.23 (3)	Usteri	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Burckhardt
1.7.26	Usteri	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Weber
21.10.26	Usteri	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Weber
24.3.27	Sarasin	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Weber
29.9.27	Sarasin	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Weber
1.11.28	Sarasin	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Weber
19.2.29	Sarasin	Bachmann	Schnyder	Weber
18.4.29	Sarasin	Bachmann	Schnyder	Weber

5 francs „Tell“ (Pick no. 151)

Based on the Resolution of the Federal Assembly (Parliament) and the Federal Council of 3rd August, 1914, the SNB was given the permission to issue bank notes of a denomination of 5 francs. The resolution came into force on the same day.

After the war, the SNB was given unlimited approval to issue this denomination in the FCD of 3rd October, 1921. This 5-franc note was really only a replacement for the silver 5-franc coin, which was hoarded during these times of instability. Because of that, this note was withdrawn from circulation in the normal order of bank note returns to the SNB after the years of crisis.

Three days before the beginning of

World War II, on 29th August, 1939, the 5-franc note was again issued (date: 22.10.36) because of the same reasons. Although this note was some sort of „war note,“ its issue continued until 1958, when the 10-franc note was beginning to become people’s most liked small denomination note. The notes dated 1953 were never released. Although the note was nearly never seen in normal daily life after the nineteen fifties, it was recalled only in 1980, at a point of time when its collectors’ value—also in minor grades—was much more than double face value.

Description:

Face: At left, in a round medallion, the Memorial of Wilhelm (William) Tell in Altdorf.

Back: Ornate designs, the figure „5“ in the middle, below Switzerland’s state emblem (white cross).

Color: The notes up to 1.1.16 were generally lighter than later dates. There are generally very slight color varieties from date to date. Pick lists a green 1.8.14 variety. This has not been confirmed so far.

Face: Red, blue, green, yellowish and purple on light green and orange background. Medallion and text in black.
Back: Dark olive on light green background.

Size: 70 x 125 mm

Date of issue: 3rd August, 1914

Date of recall: 1st May, 1980

Redeemable at the SNB until:
30th April, 2000

Date	President	Member varieties		Cashier
1.8.13	Hirter	Kundert	de Haller	Burckhardt
1.8.14	Hirter	Kundert	de Haller	Burckhardt
1.1.16	Hirter	Jöhr	de Haller	Burckhardt
1.1.19	Hirter	Bachmann	de Haller	Burckhardt
1.1.21	Hirter	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Burckhardt
1.7.22	Hirter	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Burckhardt
2.12.26	Usteri	Bachmann	Schnyder ¹	Weber
22.10.36	Schaller ¹	Bachmann	Schnyder ²	Weber
17.5.39	Bachmann	Schnorf	Rossy	Weber
4.12.42	Bachmann	Hirs	Rossy	Weber
16.11.44	Bachmann	Hirs	Rossy	Weber
31.8.46	Bachmann	Hirs	Rossy	Weber
16.10.47	Müller	Hirs	Rossy	Keller
20.1.49	Müller	Hirs	Rossy	Keller
22.2.51	Müller	Hirs	Rossy	Keller
28.3.52	Müller	Hirs	Rossy	Keller
15.1.53, not issued	Müller	Hirs	Rossy	Keller
22.10.53, not issued	Müller	Hirs	Rossy	Blumer

Presidents for Life: Africa

By Ruth A. Menting, I.B.N.S. #5225

The Chicago Paper Money Show held back in February was the first "big" show I've ever attended. Of course I had to be there I was one of the chosen speakers giving a presentation.

My subject was "Presidents for Life." This is such a vast category that I focused on the continent of Africa. Why Africa?

Africa has had over 450 heads of state. Although not all 450 have chosen to be immortalized on their nations' currency, enough of them have chosen to do so.

From patriot, opportunist or simply the luck of the draw these men went on to become "President for Life."

ANGOLA: Antonio Agostinho Neto (1922-79)

Poet, physician, and first president Neto became famous in literary circles in 1948 when his first volume of poems were published. Later he joined a movement whose goal was to rediscover Angola's indigenous cultural roots.

His first of many arrests for political activities came while he was in Lisbon, where he was studying medicine. He received his degree and returned to Angola in 1959.

Because of his increasingly

militant opposition the colonial authorities ordered his arrest at his place of employ. When his patients protested the police opened fire. Several people were killed and at least 200 were wounded (1960).

During the next two years, he was detained in Cape Verde and later Portugal, where he produced his second volume of verse. He escaped and joined the Movimento Popular de Libertacao de Angola (MPLA) then in exile in Morocco (1962). By year's end he had been elected its leader.

By 1975, when Angola declared its independence, the MPLA and two other factions vied for control. The MPLA, aided by Cuba, gained the upper hand and Neto, a Marxist, was named as president. Dying, while on a visit to Moscow, he was succeeded by his vice-president, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos.

BOTSWANA: Sir Seretse Khama (1921-80)

The grandson of Paramount chief Khama III (The Good), who had allied himself with the British in the previous century, Seretse Khama became Paramount chief at the age of four.

Educated in South Africa, he later

studied law at Oxford. While there he met and later married an English-woman (1948). This provoked much controversy and led to a long period of forced exile from his homeland. He was only allowed to return when he renounced the chieftainship in 1956.

Returning as a private citizen, he founded the Democratic Party (1962). Three years later, he was named Prime Minister of Bechuanaland. Negotiating the smooth transition from colony to independent nation, he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II (1966).

As president, he promoted an idea of a multi-racial democracy, established free universal education and sought to diversify and strengthen the country's economy.

Upon his death, his vice-president, Quett Masire succeeded him as Botswana's second president.

BURUNDI: General Michel Micombero

As Commander-In-Chief of Burundi's armed forces, he aided in the coup d' etat, instigated by the Crown Prince, that overthrew King Mwambutsa IV. He was rewarded with the post of prime minister by the grateful prince, now King Ntare



ANGOLA

P-109 thru P-117
P-118 thru P-133

Neto
Neto & dos Santos



BOTSWANA:

P-1 thru P-5
P-6 thru P-15

Khama
Masire

COUNTRY:	PICK NUMBERS:	LEADER:
ANGOLA	P-109 thru P-117 P-118 thru P-133	Neto Neto & dos Santos
BOTSWANA	P-1 thru P-5 P-6 thru P-15	Khama Masire
BURUNDI	P-26	Micombero
CAMEROON	P-2, P-3 and P-10 P-18 and P-19	Ahidjo Biya
CEN. AFR. REP.	P-1 thru P-4; P-5 thru P-B (Empire) P-15	Bokassa Kolingba
CHAD	P-1	Tombalbaye
EQU. GUINEA	P-3 thru P-B; P-4A thru P-8A	Nquema
GABON	P-1, P-3 thru P-5, P-9 and P-10	Bongo
GAMBIA	P-4 thru P-15	Jawara
GHANA	P-5 thru P-9	Nkrumah
GUINEA	P-6 thru P-15	Toure
GUINEA-BISSAU	P-3, P-8 and P-13	Cabral, Luis
KATANGA	P-1 thru P-6	Tshombe
KENYA	P-1 thru P-18 P-19 thru P-30	Kenyatta Moi
LIBYA	P-56	Qaddafi
MADAGASCAR	P-56 and P-60	Tsiranana
MALAWI	P-1 thru P-28	Banda
MALI	P-1 thru P-10	Keita
MAURITIUS	P-39 P-40	Ramgoolam Jugnauth

V (July 1966).

On November 29, 1966 Ntare V was deposed by his former ally. Micombero then declared himself president and Burundi a republic.

In 1972, an attempt to restore the monarchy failed and in the ensuing conflict Ntare V was killed. The Tutsi-dominated government blamed the Hutus and as many as 250,000 were slain by the Tutsi-dominated army. Micombero was overthrown on November 1, 1976 by

Lt. Col. Jean Bagaza (President 1976-87).

CAMEROON: Ahmadou Ahidjo (b. 1924)

A Muslim from northern Cameroon, Ahidjo served as a radio operator in the French colonial administration (1941-1953).

His early political career included being a member of The Cameroon Territorial Assembly and several

years in France as the member for Cameroon to the Assembly of the French Union.

During the first Cameroon administration (1957) he served as vice premier and Minister of the Interior. When that government fell in 1958, he founded his own party the Union Camerounaise, and became premier.

He used French troops against the more radical elements which had demanded immediate independence from France, but unlike the previous administration, he offered amnesty to those who surrendered. Many rebels would not give up and sporadic outbreaks of violence would continue to plague Ahidjo for years.

He began a program which included internal autonomy, a timetable for independence, reunification with British Cameroon, and continuing cooperation with the French. All this he achieved.

Despite occasional internal difficulties, Ahidjo managed to make Cameroon a stable, prosperous country. After being re-elected five consecutive times, in this one-party state, he resigned in 1982 claiming "exhaustion."

His replacement, Paul Biya, later forced him out as chairman of the ruling party (1983). After being implicated and sentenced to death for plotting against Biya, Ahidjo has been living in exile in France. He was said to have had a hand in a coup attempt that failed in 1984.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: Jean-Bedel Bokassa (b. 1921)

Son of a village chieftain, Bokassa was educated at a series of local mission schools before he joined the French Army in 1939. He distin-

guished himself during the Indochina conflict, for which he was decorated. By 1961 he had achieved the rank of captain.

At the request of his cousin, President David Dacko, he resigned his French army commission and became Commander-In-Chief of the Armed Forces of the newly independent Central African Republic. Using his new position, on Dec. 31, 1969, Bokassa overthrew his cousin and declared himself president.

His presidency was noted for its often erratic and rapidly changing policies as well as frequent cabinet reshuffles. Emulating his hero Napoleon, Bokassa crowned himself emperor of his poverty-stricken nation (1977).

His "empire" was brought down by a coup (heavily supported by the French) in 1979 which restored the republic and David Dacko. Bokassa fled to the Ivory Coast and exile.

While in exile, Bokassa proved to be an embarrassment to the French government, when he revealed that he had given then President Giscard d'Estaing a gift of diamonds.

In 1986, Bokassa voluntarily returned to the Central African Republic, was arrested and later placed on trial. (In 1980, he had been found guilty in absentia & sentenced to death for murder and gross misappropriation of state funds.) Found guilty again, the original verdict was reinstated.

General Andre Kolingba, who overthrew Dacko in 1981, commuted Bokassa's death sentence to 20 years hard labor in 1988.

CHAD: **Francois (later N'Garta) Tombalbaye (1918-75)**

Prime Minister and later first president Tombalbaye, a teacher, became an active trade unionist & member of the Progressive Party of Chad (PPT). As a Christian, he attempted to diffuse the religious & ethnic animosities of his country, 50% of Chad being Muslim.

In 1962, he banned all opposition parties, in 1968 he called upon French troops to help keep order and launched a sweeping series of internal reforms. He was slain during a coup d'état in 1975. (This coup led to an intermittent but protracted civil war.)

EQUATORIAL GUINEA: Francisco Macias Nguema (d. 1979)

Nguema became first president of the country when it obtained independence from Spain (1968). After a failed coup (1969) he turned the country into a one-party state.

In 1972, he declared himself "President for Life" and became a brutal dictator. His harsh and repressive methods decimated 20% of the population and caused thousands more to flee. In 1979, a military coup succeeded in removing him. He was executed shortly thereafter.

GABON: Bernard Albert (later Omar) Bongo

Second president of Gabon, he succeeded to the office upon the death of Leon M'ba in 1967. Bongo made Gabon a one-party state in 1968 and it was only after violent protests in 1990 that he bowed to pressure and allowed multi-party elections.

That September, 553 candidates from 40 parties vied for 120 seats in the legislature. Riots resulted as charges of vote fraud became widespread. In reaction to this, many election returns were voided. The final tally gave 62 seats to the ruling party, 3 to independents, and 55 to

the opposition.

The opposition refused to accept the results of Bongo's highly controversial re-election victory in 1994. After more unrest and rumors that the army and several well-placed officials planned to join the opposition, Bongo agreed to a conference which was held in Paris. The result was a coalition government which would remain in place until new legislative elections could be scheduled.

GAMBIA: **Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara (b. 1924)**

Last head of state in Africa who had been president since his country's independence, Jawara studied at the Universities of Glasgow & Edinburgh, from which he received a degree in veterinary medicine.

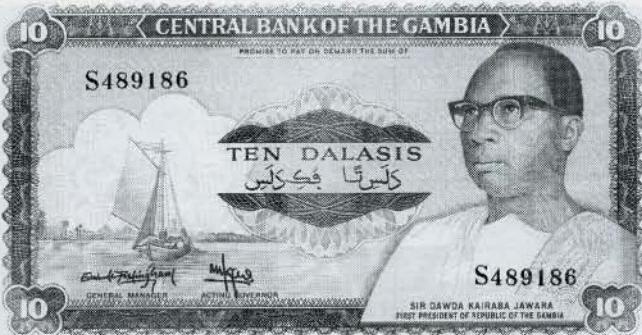
Entering politics in 1960, he became minister of education (1960-1961). When Gambia obtained self-rule (1963), he became the prime minister. Upon full independence (1970) he became the president.

Under his leadership, Gambia was one of the more stable African democracies. An unsuccessful coup in 1981 was put down with aid from Senegal. This later led to the short-lived federation of Senegambia (1982-89) of which Jawara was vice-president.

On July 22, 1994 an army coup toppled the government. Jawara and his family were taken to asylum in Senegal by an American warship, which lead some to speculate that the coup had the blessing of the USA.



GABON:
P-1, P-3 thru
P-5, P-9 and
P-10
Bongo



GAMBIA: P-4 thru P-15



GHANA: P-5 thru P-9

Nkrumah

GHANA: Kwame Nkrumah (1909-72)

A leading proponent of pan-Africanism, Nkrumah was educated at the Achimota College, (Accra), Lincoln University (USA), and the London School of Economics.

Quite active in student politics, he served as joint secretary of the 5th Pan-African Conference, held in Manchester, England (1945). In 1947 he served as secretary of the United Gold Coast Convention and by 1950, founded his own party, the Convention People's Party.

He was detained and held by the British until his party won the colony's first general election (1951). After his release, he was in charge of all government business, later becoming prime minister. The CPP defeated a rival party which was opposed to a single-party state (1956).

The Gold Coast was renamed Ghana upon independence (1957) with Nkrumah continuing as prime minister until 1960, when he became president.

He supported a militant anti-colonial program and encouraged like-minded individuals, such as Sekou Toure of Guinea. He supported Patrice Lumumba during the Congo Crisis and helped bring about South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth.

At home, there was growing discontent over one-party rule, government inefficiency & corruption, repressive methods used

Jawara

against political dissidents, his autocratic behavior and the building of a personality cult. This led to several attempts being made on his life.

While on a state visit to China, the army seized control of the country (1966). For the remaining years of his exile he lived in Guinea. He died in Bucharest, Romania on April 27, 1972 while seeking treatment for cancer.

Apart from his autobiography, Nkrumah also wrote: *Towards Colonial Freedom, Neocolonialism: The Last Stage of Imperialism and Africa Must Unite.*

GUINEA: Sekou Toure (1922-84)

Raised a Muslim, Toure attended a French technical school from which he was expelled for leading a food riot (1936).

Hired as a clerk by a business firm, he later took the civil service exam and became a postal clerk. As a postal clerk, he became interested in the labor movement and organized the first successful labor strike in French West Africa.

As secretary-general of the Post & Telecommunication Workers Union, he helped found the Federation of Workers Unions of Guinea (1945) later becoming its vice-president.

A forceful speaker, he was elected to the French National Assembly (1952 and 1955) but was barred from taking his seat. Only after he was elected mayor of Conakry was he

allowed to be seated. He became vice-president of the Executive Council of Guinea in 1957.

When France offered a referendum to its colonies regarding independence, Toure was the prime mover for immediate independence. The referendum was passed with a sizable majority.

French reaction to the vote was to order all professionals and civil servants to return home as well as the removal of all equipment that could be transported.

Realizing that his new nation was on the verge of economic collapse, Toure appealed to and received aid from the Eastern Bloc. At the same time, he also appealed for aid from Western nations.

An ardent supporter of Kwame Nkrumah's policies, he granted the deposed leader asylum in 1966, later making him co-president of Guinea. A failed invasion, launched by Guinean exiles based in Guinea-Bissau, turned Toure into a dictator (1971).

A party purge as well as severe restrictions placed on opposition groups soon followed. Despite the harsh methods at home, on the international scene he was viewed as a moderate leader. He was part of the delegation that was sent by the Islamic Conference to mediate a settlement to the Iran-Iraq War (1982).

While in Cleveland, Ohio seeking treatment for his weakening heart condition he died on March 26, 1984.

He published two books: *La*



EQU. GUINEA P-3 thru P-B; P-4A thru P-8A Nguema



Revolution et l'unite populaire and a volume of verse entitled *Les Poemes militants*.

GUINEA-BISSAU: Luis Cabral

Luis Cabral was a Cape Verdian and brother of Amilcar Cabral. After Amilcar, the leader for an independent Guinea-Bissau & Cape Verde was assassinated (1973) Luis assumed his role, later becoming president of Guinea-Bissau in 1974. Luis was overthrown by his prime minister, General Bernardo Vieira in 1980.

Vieira alleged that Cape Verde was dominating the political life of Guinea-Bissau. Needless to say, the coup badly damaged relations between the nations and plans to unite the countries were abandoned.

KATANGA: Moise Tshombe (1919-69)

Born into a wealthy family, he entered politics only after the family business began to fail.

From 1951-1953 he served on the Katanga Provincial Council. He became president of a political party that was controlled by the Lunda, his tribal group, and the Belgian mining consortium which controlled the province's copper mines (1959).

At a conference to discuss Congolese independence, Tshombe presented his party's proposal for a loose federation of semi-autonomous provinces. This proposal as well as Joseph Kasavubu's was rejected in favor of Patrice Lumumba's plan for a strong

centralized republic (1960).

Tshombe's party won only 8 seats in the Congolese Parliament in the first general election but they won control of Katanga's Provincial Assembly (May 1960) with Tshombe becoming its president.

In the chaos that immediately followed independence, Tshombe declared Katanga a nation. For three years, Tshombe aided by Belgium and foreign mercenaries, he maintained his republic until his troops were defeated by the Congolese and UN forces (Jan. 1963). He then fled to Spain.

Recalled in 1964 to assume a government post and quell a rebellion in eastern Congo, he was dismissed in 1965 by Kasavubu for using mercenaries against the rebels. (Although some had hinted that he had been planning to oust Kasavubu.) He again returned to Spain.

Rumors began circulating that he was planning to return, led to his abduction and detainment in Algeria (1967). The Algerians refused President Mobutu's demands to return Tshombe in order that he stand trial for treason. He died two years later, still under house arrest, of a heart attack.

KENYA: Jomo Kenyatta (c.1890/94?-1978)

Born Kamau Negengi of the Kikuyu people from the East African highlands, his first contact

GUINEA: P-6 thru P-15

Toure

with Europeans came at the age of 10, when he underwent surgery for correction of a serious leg ailment.

Fascinated by what he had seen, he ran away from home and became a pupil at a mission school where he studied English, the Bible, mathematics and carpentry. He paid for his school fees by working in the household of a settler.

Leaving the mission for Nairobi, he secured a job as a clerk in the Public Works Department. It was about this time that he added "Kenyatta" to his name. (A Kikuyu term for the fancy belt he wore.)

Now active in politics, he became secretary-general of the Kikuyu Central Association (KCA), an organization which pressed for the return of Kikuyu lands seized by British settlers (1928).

In 1931 he went to London as the KCA's representative to the Colonial Office and remained in Europe for 15 years. Meanwhile, he studied anthropology at the London School of Economics and made two visits to Russia, studying for 2 years at the University of Moscow.

He returned to Kenya to eventually become president of the newly formed Kenya African Union (1946). After the eruption of the Mau Mau rebellion in 1952, Kenyatta was arrested, tried as one of its leaders (a charge he vehemently denied) and sentenced.

Released in 1961, he became the



KENYA: P-1 thru P-18

president of the Kenya African National Union (KANU). The electoral victory of KANU in 1963, Kenyatta became the prime minister of a self-governing Kenya and the following year, president of the republic.

Under his leadership, Kenya became a stable and prosperous country. He improved the education and public health system of the country and encouraged foreign investment. However, Kenya remained a one-party state with noticeable tribal divisions and continuing rural poverty. Kenyatta was also unable to control government graft and corruption, especially when it involved members of his own family.

Daniel Arap Moi (b. 1924)

Originally a teacher, Moi held a series of government posts, eventually becoming vice-president in 1967. He became acting president upon Kenyatta's death. He was re-elected without opposition in 1979, 1983 and 1988.

Under mounting pressure from home and abroad, Moi with considerable reluctance, agreed to the formation of opposition parties. Critics argued that the government was doing everything in its power to prevent political change from taking place.

Although Moi retained political control after the general elections of 1992, the elections were soundly criticized as being extremely unfair to the opposition parties.

Kenyatta



KENYA: P-19 thru P-30

Moi

LIBYA:

Muammar al-Qaddafi (b. 1942)

A radical Arab nationalist who has his own ideas of revolution and "Islamic socialism" Qaddafi was born into a nomadic family.

Educated at a religious primary school, he was later expelled from his secondary school for political activities.

A 1965 graduate of the Royal Military Academy, Qaddafi attained the rank of captain and later led the military coup that overthrew King Idris (September 1969).

His regime, popular at first, began to distribute the country's vast oil revenues, negotiated with the Americans and the British to remove their military bases and expropriated the holdings of the Jewish & Italian communities.

What makes him infamous are his attempts to export his brand of revolution, interfering in the internal affairs of his African neighbors, supporting terrorists, ordering the deaths of Libyan dissidents living abroad and his continuing hostility towards Israel & the U.S.

By involving himself in Chad's civil war, it caused the French to intervene on the behalf of the anti-Libyan faction.

A true survivor, he escaped coup attempts in 1970, 1975 and 1984 as well as a U.S bombing raid in 1985.

MADAGASCAR:

Philibert Tsiranana

Tsirana was the first president of

the Malagasy Republic (as Madagascar was then called) from 1960-1972. After violent riots swept the country in 1972, he was forced to relinquish power to General Gabriel Ranamantsoa. (Ranamantsoa himself was overthrown by the military three years later.)

MALAWI: Hastings Kamuzu Banda (b. 1898/1902?)

The son of peasants, he received his education at a mission school. Attending college in the U.S., he obtained his first medical degree (1927). His second degree was obtained in England (1941).

He practiced medicine in England until 1953 and later from 1953-1958 in Ghana, until he was persuaded to return home.

Since 1949 he was opposed to the expanding white domination in Central Africa, especially after the Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland was established in 1953.

As the president of the Nyasaland African Congress, he toured the country denouncing the federation. Colonial authorities held him partially responsible for the growing unrest. A state of emergency was declared and Banda was arrested (1959). Released in 1960, he later accepted British proposals that allowed majority representation in the Legislative council.

He served as minister of natural resources & local government (1961-63). He became prime minister the year the federation was dissolved (1963).



MALAWI:
P-1 thru P-28
Banda

In 1964, a handful of his younger ministers were angered by Banda's growing dictatorial manner and his dealings with white South Africa. Some were dismissed, others resigned. Two of his former ministers instigated a rebellion, but it failed to take hold (1965).

Malawi became a republic in 1966 under Banda's one-party state. Feeling very secure, Banda was now President for Life, (1971) but he was treated as a pariah by his neighbors for his growing trade contacts with South Africa.

By the 1990's the demand for change began to reach Malawi, but Banda wasn't about to give in. Power began to slip from his grasp after he suffered a stroke (Oct. 1993).

While recovering in a South African hospital, a special meeting of the National Assembly paved the way for democratic elections. It also deprived Banda of the privilege of nominating deputies to the Assembly, as well as his title "President for Life."

That December, Banda declared himself fully recovered and ready to lead his party into the elections of 1994. Although the main opposition party failed to win a clear majority, Banda's party could only muster 55 seats out of 177. Banda then announced his retirement (Sept. 1994).

It had been reported that Banda may stand trial for his past misdeeds, but that the new government has no wish to be vindictive, due to Banda's failing health.

MALI: Modibo Keita (1915-77)

As a teacher, Keita became active in societies founded by Western-educated youths during the 1930's. After the war, he was a co-founder and secretary general of the Union Soudanaise, as well as a leader of the Rassemblement Democratique Africain.

Imprisoned for a short time in 1946 by the French as an anti-colonialist, he won a seat in the Territorial Assembly (1948). By the mid-1950's, Keita had been a deputy in the French National Assembly, its first African vice-president, and held a cabinet post during two French governments.

During the referendum of 1958, in which the colonies had to choose between autonomy within the French community or immediate but isolated independence, Keita campaigned successfully for the option of commu-

nity. A personal desire to see a union of all French territories was to no avail. The other territories were in favor of independence.

He became prime minister of the Mali Federation which consisted of Senegal and French Sudan (as Mali was then named).

The federation collapsed in 1960 due to constant bickering and personality conflicts. Keita remained as president of French Sudan, changed the country's name, and embarked upon the austere path of socialism.

By 1967, growing party discontent, criticism from the right and left, mounting debt, economic problems, and poor harvests led to his overthrow in a bloodless army coup on Nov. 19, 1968.

He died nine years later, still detained by the government.

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Part II of this article will appear in the I.B.N.S. Journal, Volume 34, Number 4.

1995 DIRECTORY ADVERTISING

The I.B.N.S. directory will be published in late 1995. Persons wishing to advertise should write to the ad managers immediately. In order to distribute the premium positions equitably, there will be a drawing on 18 September 1995 for the three cover locations. An advertiser wishing one of these positions must order it, with alternate choices indicated, and pay for a normal full page. Those winning a premium position in the drawing will be billed for the additional amount. Rates will be as shown below. There is no discount for payment with order; all orders must be prepaid. The directory will be the traditional size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches.

Inside FRONT COVER	\$200	£125
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Full page	150	94
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Multi-lingual Bank Notes

By William Dodds, I.B.N.S. #1663

One feature of this century, and even of the 19th century, is the multi-racial state, the best example being Austria-Hungary. This was inevitable with the gradual ascendancy of the large nation state over and against the small principality.

So-called "Germany" affords a good illustration; once 689 separate units, each independent, existed. By the end of the Napoleonic era there were 39, and under Bismarck, one Reich. Such a situation, of necessity, poses language problems. States which have a linguistic problem can be classed as follows:

1. Imperial states, such as Austria-Hungary.
2. Federated states, such as Switzerland or Yugoslavia.
3. Unitary states with a disaffected minority, for example Hungary or Romania.

The problem which faces the multi-language state is whether to give or withhold recognition in a medium of exchange, of national diversity of a national minority, in use of their paper money.

I start with the United Kingdom, which at one time possessed the largest overseas empire in the known world. On the monetary side Britain pursued a tolerant policy. Instead of issuing one standard form of paper currency throughout her empire, (and in this context I refer to a time when such dominions as Canada and Australia were yet Crown colonies) Britain allowed diversity to meet local needs.

Those out of the 600-odd Indian native states which had a paper currency system, issued notes without any referral at all to British overlordships. Hyderabad is a conspicuous example. A miserly Nizam had millions of notes stored

in the palace vaults, and on one of his infrequent visits to his hoarded wealth, he found that rodents had eaten millions of them. While the British monetary unit was the pound, the notes of British India were in rupees and the notes of Hong Kong in dollars.

British possessions did not yet demand the use of English, as the French did their language in their early colonial days. This tolerant policy permitted the use of English as the main language, along with the local or native language and alphabet. This policy is reflected in the British colonial issues such as those of Hong Kong already referred to, and of Kenya (formerly British East Africa.)

On the extreme opposite is a unitary state, Tsarist Russia, which for the most of its history did not have a national assembly until the Duma met in 1905, yet here was a national entity with about 150 languages!

There were a limited number of exceptions where local feeling was given expression. In the case of Finland, a Russian Grand Duchy, national notes were emitted from 1822. Russia and Alaska were the other two areas of national concession to local feeling, with Alaska using a unique form of currency, strips of leather instead of paper.

Poland, during its long fight for freedom in its last era of freedom as a national state before the final partition in 1795, had been like Sweden, a pioneering country as regards note issue.

Under Russian rule, this nation, i.e. that part of Poland, including Warsaw, incorporated under the Tsarist regime, was allowed to issue its own notes (100 groszy = 1 zloty) from 1824.

The Bank of Poland came into existence in 1830 and started issuing its first notes in that year. These notes were known as cash notes which circulated in conjunction with treasury assignats for values of 100 zloty, bearing interest at 6%. These notes are very rare today and are highly prized by collectors. Polish efforts to free themselves from Russian domination are well represented by the currency issues from 1863-70. These issues of the Bank Polski had the legend in both Russian and Polish on the face, while English, French and German figured on the back. They were issued in rubles instead of zloty. The Polish Bank lost its right to emit notes in 1870 and until 1917 the only paper money issued in Poland was Russian.

Over 100 nationalities lived in the vast Russian state, and as a rule, with the exceptions indicated, the Imperial notes bore the inscription in Russian alone.

Now I turn to another bygone relic, the Hapsburg Empire of Austria Hungary. Here we have a middle of the road attitude as regards bank note linguistics, between the two extremes of the British Empire and Tsarist Russia. Beyond the minimum demands necessary to maintain the political identity of the Empire (better known as the Dual Monarchy from 1867), the Austrian authority permitted a considerable degree of tolerance in the religious, cultural and economic spheres. This policy was reflected in its bank notes. The Empire did not issue separate nationality issues, nor did it deprive them of monetary recognition.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire utilized German and Hungarian as the main languages. However, the

denomination of the notes was repeated in eight other languages, spoken throughout the Empire. The coin inscriptions reflect this. The 5-korona piece of 1900, bearing Emperor Franz Joseph, describes him as Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Galicia and Illyria, a concession to the national feeling of Czechs in Bohemia, Poles in Galicia and Italians in Illyria.

Now I deal with the federated state. Of primary interest here are multi-national federation states which were or are unions of countries; Yugoslavia, USSR, United Arab Republic, Switzerland and several British dominions fall into this category.

A federation can either be a genuine union of states or it can be a fictional disguise for an empire. A federation which possesses one dominant ruling nationality is like an empire which has undergone political surgery.

Multi-national federation states have responded positively toward allowing some form of monetary sovereignty for component countries. In the United Kingdom, we find no single kind of monetary notes circulating throughout the entirety of Britain. Though notes issued by the Bank of England play the dominant role in the monetary and economic system of the UK, separate notes circulate in Scotland, issued by five banks, in Ulster, the Isle of Man, Guernsey and Jersey. The most interesting example of a modern (i.e. since 1919) state is Yugoslavia, which I will come to shortly.

Switzerland also is worth more than a brief mention. This tranquil land was not really a federal nation till 1848. Prior to that date the only bond of unity was a treaty between the cantons called the Federal Pact, binding them to come to one another's aid if attacked by a foreign power, and for each not to enter into treaties with foreign states without consulting the others.

Prior to the 1848 union, and in fact before 1850, the year when common currency was negotiated and accepted among the cantons, these sub-states issued currency of their own. For instance, Zurich's monetary system was in batten, not francs as in Geneva.

Swiss bank notes were first issued in 1883, the Federal National Bank was set up in 1905. Notes were inscribed in three languages, German, French and Italian. The currency rate was 1 franc = 100 centimes. Before 1905 notes were, like the pre-union coinage, issued on a cantonal basis with 1 franc = 100 rappen. The issuing authority was in each case the Concordat Bank of the canton. The notes issued 1883-1905 were in the language of the particular canton.

A brief reference to tiny Liechtenstein may be added here. The only notes known to have been issued by this tiny state circulated 1920-24. They are in German script (100 heller = 1 krone) and have the word "Liechtenstein" as a heading. Previous to this brief period of independent note issue, Austro-Hungarian currency circulated in the state, and since 1924 Swiss currency has been legal tender.

Yugoslavia is of unique interest in being an example of a collapsed multi-national empire, or part thereof, Austro-Hungary reconstructing itself in another form, a federated state.

As a federal state in which Serbia played a dominant role, Yugoslavia collapsed during World War II. Croatia, one of the component parts, became independent. During World War II the short-lived puppet state of Croatia (1941-44) issued its own currency in units called the kuna (currency: 1 dinar = 100 para; 1 kuna = 100 banica).

Yugoslavia was the only one of the new states created in 1919 to be a monarchy. I deal with the first notes of the new kingdom. The first paper notes of this new state were provi-

sional issues of 1919 circulated by the ministry of finance. These notes, Austro-Hungarian, were overprinted "Kingdom of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia," and were for 10, 20, 50, 100 and 1000 kronen.

In 1920 the National Bank of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was set up, and at once put into circulation notes, of which 1000 dinar is the most expensive. The only other notes were for 10 and 100 dinar.

The National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia was set up in 1929, when the name of the country was changed. Again notes from 10 to 10000 dinars were placed in circulation by 1936.

With the German occupation of Yugoslavia when a great deal of pressure was brought by the German occupiers to constitute a separate Serbia and Croatia, the Serbian National Bank issued its own notes up to the end of the second world war in 1945.

Another example of a collapsed but subsequently reconstructed federal state is Czechoslovakia. It was originally composed of two countries, Bohemia/Moravia and Slovakia, with the addition of Ruthenia (otherwise Carpathian Ukraine) which was later in the USSR. Czechoslovakia collapsed in March 1939. Bohemia and Moravia were occupied by Nazi Germany, and Ruthenia by Hungary.

To preclude invasion and annexation by either Germany or Hungary, Slovakia (a puppet ally of Nazi German) proclaimed itself independent. In 1945 Slovakia was occupied by Soviet forces. Subsequently, at the end of World War II, Czechs and Slovaks were reunited, but under a communist regime in 1948. It is now two countries: The Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Slovakia, during its brief period of independence in World War II, issued multi-lingual bank notes. Denominated in koruns (1 korun = 100 heller), Slovakian notes used

Slovak as the main language. However, the back of the notes also bore inscriptions in German, Hungarian and Ukrainian to denominate the notes.

The Czechoslovak Republic issues of 1919 have the text of the denomination of each note in six languages: Czech, Slovak, Russian, German, Polish and Hungarian.

Article 70 of the USSR Constitution defined the Soviet Socialist Republics as an integral, federal multi-national state. As a federation the USSR was made up of 15 constituent republics, two of which, Ukraine and Byelorussia, had separate representation in the United Nations Assembly.

In the early years of the Revolution (1917-22), Ukraine, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, Armenia, Adjerhaizan and Georgia had separate currencies, but with the exception of the Baltic States until 1940, they lost this right after the formation of the USSR (named RAFSR until 1924) in December 1922.

Though the USSR did not allow its 15 component members to possess separate national bank notes, it did grant them limited monetary recognition or sovereignty in that the USSR notes in some cases utilized multi-language inscriptions. Naturally enough, the dominant language on the USSR notes was Russian. However, the denomination was repeated in 15 (previously 16) different languages corresponding to the national groups which made up this vast state. Sixteen is the largest number of different languages to be found on any bank notes.

An interesting development took place in Eastern Europe during World War II. On occupying the Ukraine (or part of it) in 1941, the Germans had planned to issue notes for local use. The notes bore inscrip-

tions on the face in Russian and were denominated in rubles and chervonet. But these notes were never put into circulation. A new series of notes was issued instead. On the face these notes used German as the main language, but they also had inscriptions on the back in Ukrainian. They were denominated karbovanets, the Ukrainian monetary unit.

At this stage I briefly mention two aspects of the international use of English.

Most Chinese bank notes are inscribed in English. This is due to the system whereby the major powers carved out for themselves spheres of influence in China under the terms of various treaties with the Manchu Imperial Regime in Peking. As an example of this foreign influence in China, I refer to the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, which also controlled the postal system, which was mainly staffed by Europeans.

Ethiopia was never a British colony or protectorate, although a British military expedition fought its way to Addis Ababa in 1868. Yet this strange land in mid-Africa circulated bank notes which bore English-language inscriptions.

Latin is sometimes referred to as a dead language, yet Latin inscriptions appear on some US currency notes, including the current 1-dollar note. The short-lived confederacy (1861-65) to a limited extent made use of Latin symbols on its notes.

An exception to Russia's use of her own language took place briefly in 1918. In the area of Russia which the Bolsheviks controlled, they issued a set of multi-lingual notes with inscriptions in Russian, English, German, Italian, French, Chinese and Arabic, urging workers of the world to unite to overthrow their capitalist overlords.

Before conclusion, I refer in some detail to the former British Empire, particularly to Canada and South Africa.

In Canada, in the mid-19th century, a great number of private banks issued a wide range of notes in large and small denominations. These notes, an interesting subject in themselves, form a hard core of Canadian notaphilic history. Many of these banks failed; hence, as in the neighboring United States, they were known as "broken banks." In 1867 the Dominion of Canada Bank began to issue notes along with the remaining private banks.

The state-sponsored Bank of Canada started in 1934 and from that date, as the largest bank in Canada, emitted notes with both English and French to denominate the note and identify the nation.

Until the formation of the South African Union in 1910, paper money issues circulated on a parallel basis, but separately, in the four provinces, Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal.

The earliest paper money in South Africa was issued in 1782 by the Dutch settlers at the Cape, written by hand, in the rixdollar denomination. Cape Colony was the earliest province in South Africa to get organized from a monetary point of view. The first state bank, the Lombard, was commenced in 1793. In 1857 the first private bank, the Cape of Good Hope Bank, was started. This survived until 1900. By 1880 no fewer than 30 private banks were issuing their own notes, mostly with the legend in English.

However, since 1910, the date of the Union, as befits a dual nationality state, bank notes of all banks in the Union territory have both English and Afrikaans to denote each note and identify the bank and nation.

The Present Bank Notes of the Middle East

by Farid Salem, I.B.N.S. #6656

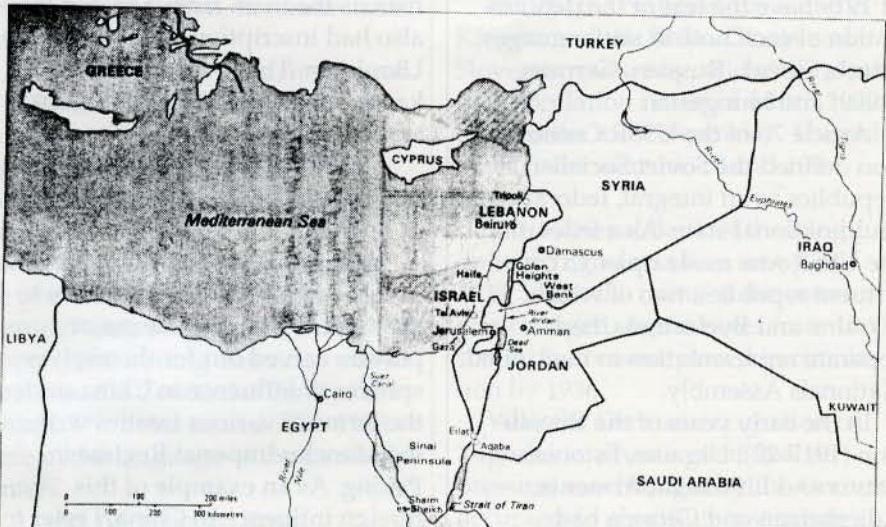
When talking about the Middle East, no matter how hard we try to avoid its political dynamic, we must explore its political history to be able to understand how things work. Middle East politics not only affect the Middle East and its neighbors, but affect the whole world.

The Middle East consists of five parts: Jordan, Israel, Syria, Lebanon and the occupied territories (the West Bank and Gaza).

The strategic location of these countries gives them importance and attention because they are the bridge between Asia and Europe. It is no wonder that in the past this small land, which is no larger than California in size, has witnessed countless wars, been occupied by many civilizations and been influenced by many countries.

Prior to 1948 the map of the Middle East looked differently than today. After the creation of the State of Israel in 1948, that map changed dramatically.

After the creation of the State of Israel, war broke out with its Arab neighbors. And that happened again in 1967 and 1973. In 1982 Israel invaded neighboring Lebanon to put an end to the infiltration of Palestinian guerrillas in the northern part of the country.



After 45 years, Israel and a number of its neighbors ended the state of war among themselves. In September 1993 a major step toward peace was achieved when Israel and the PLO signed their peace accord, followed by Jordan six months later. A lot of hard work still lay ahead.

Every country in the Middle East issues its own currency and has its own monetary system. The design of the bank notes and their sizes differ, with the exception of one theme on most of the notes: the depiction of the ruins and scenes of their ancient cities.

JORDAN

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, located in Southwest Asia, has an area of 35,135 sq. miles and a population of 3.6 million. The form of government is constitutional monarchy. The predominant language is Arabic. The capital is Amman.

Agriculture and tourism comprise Jordan's economic base. Chief exports are phosphate and vegetables.

Jordan dates back to the time of Moses. It was conquered by the Arabs in 633 to 636 A.D. and was part of the Ottoman Empire from the 16th century until World War I. At that



1/2 dinar note from Jordan—Lilac-brown on multicolor underprint. Quasayr Amra Fortress at right on back.



10 dinars note from Jordan—Blue, gray-violet, green and multicolor. Al Rabadh Castle on back.



20 dinars note from Jordan—Dark brown, green and red-brown on multicolor underprint. Dome of the Rock on back.

time the region presently known as Jordan and Israel was mandated to Great Britain by the League of Nations as Transjordan and Palestine. The Emirate of Transjordan was ruled by the Hashemite Prince Abdullah Ibn Al-Hussein (the direct descendant of the prophet Mohammed).

The mandate over Transjordan was terminated in 1946, the country becoming the independent Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan in 1950. In 1951 King Abdullah was assassinated during his trip to Jerusalem. King Hussein I became the new king in the new kingdom, continuing to the present time.

The present monetary system of Jordan is:

1 dinar—10 piastres. The present issue (fourth issue) of the Central Bank of Jordan was issued in 1992. These notes show the issue dates and they were issued in the denominations of 1/2, 1, 5, 10 and 20 dinars. Faces of the notes depict the portrait of King Hussein I in headdress at center. The backs of the notes portray a famous ruin.

1/2 dinar—Lilac-brown on multicolor underprint. Quasayr Amra Fortress at right on back.

1 dinar—Green or olive and multicolor underprint. Ruins of Herash on back.

5 dinars—Red violet-brown multicolor. Treasury of Petra on back.

10 dinars—Blue, gray-violet, green and multicolor. Al Rabadh Castle on back.

20 dinars—Dark brown, green and red-brown on multicolor underprint. Dome of the Rock on back.

ISRAEL

The state of Israel at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, bounded by Lebanon on the north, Syria on the northeast, Jordan on the east and Egypt on the southwest, has an area of 8,019 sq. miles and a population of 4.5 million. The capital is Jerusalem (Yerushalayim, not recognized by the U.N.). The form of government is a republic, the predominant languages are Hebrew and Arabic. Palestine's (Israel and the occupied territory) position acts as the land bridge connecting Asia and Africa. Palestine was invaded and conquered by nearly all the historic empires of ancient Europe and Asia. In the 16th century it became a Turkish satrap. In World War I it fell



1 new shekel note from Israel—Green and multicolor.
Rabbi M.B. Maimon-Maimonidus at right.



5 new sheqalim note from Israel—Blue and multicolor.
City view at center. L. Eshkol at right.



10 new sheqalim note from Israel—Brown, orange and multicolor
stylized a center. Golda Meir at right.



20 new sheqalim note from Israel—Dark gray and multicolor.
M. Sharett standing holding flag at center, his bust at right.

under British power and together with Transjordan was mandated to Great Britain by the League of Nations in 1922.

For more than half a century prior to the termination of the British mandate over Palestine in 1948, Zionist leaders had sought to create a Jewish homeland for Jews dispersed throughout the world. World War II generated international support for the creation of a Jewish state, first promulgated by the Balfour Declaration of 1917, which asserted British support for the endeavor. In 1948, the United Nations divided Palestine

into two homelands: one for the Jews, which consists of 68% of the land, and one for the Palestinians, which consists of the other 32%. The Jewish state was created on May 14, 1948. The rest of Palestine (West Bank) came under Jordan's control and the Gaza Strip under Egypt's control. In 1967 these countries, along with Syria, went to war with the Jewish state and the outcome of the war was disastrous to the Arab side. Israel gained control over the West Bank and Gaza, as well as the Golan Heights, part of Syria.

Israel's present monetary system

(new shekel) is:

1 new shekel = 1000 sheqalim

The 1985 issue (present issue), has on the face, portrait of a prominent person and on back, different designs and ruins. All bank notes have a portrait as a watermark. This issue is dated. These notes were printed by JEZ (Johann Enschede en Zonen) in the Netherlands. They were issued in 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 new sheqalim.

1 new shekel—Green and multicolor.
Rabbi M.B. Maimon-Maimonidus at right. View of Tiberias at left on back.

5 new sheqalim—Blue and multicolor.
City view at center. L. Eshkol at right, water pipe and modern design on back.

10 new sheqalim—Brown, orange and multicolor stylized a center. Golda Meir at right. Gathering in face of Moscow Synagogue on back.

20 new sheqalim—Dark gray and multicolor. M. Sharett standing holding flag at center, his bust at right. Herzl High School at center on back.

50 new sheqalim—Purple and M/C. S.J.



50 new sheqalim note from Israel—
Purple and M/C.
S. Agnon at right.

Agnon at right. Various buildings and book titles on back.

100 new sheqalim—Brown and multicolor. Y. Ben-Zvi at right. Stylized village and carob tree on back.

200 new sheqalim—Deep red, purple and blue-green on M/C underprint. Z. Shazar at right. School girl writing at center on back.

SYRIA

The Syrian Arab Republic, located

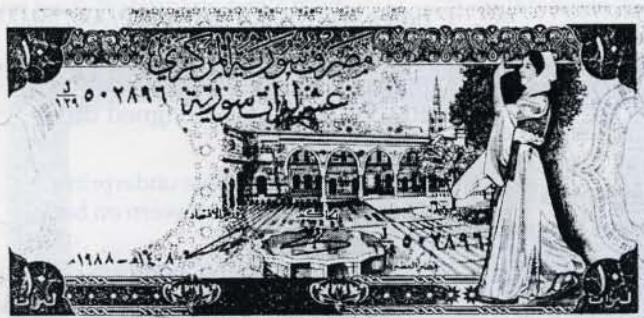
in the Near-Eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, has an area of 71,498 sq. miles and a population of 14 million. The capital is Damascus (Dimashq). The form of government is republic. The predominant languages are Arabic, Kurdish, Armenian and Aramaic.

Ancient Syria, a land bridge connecting Europe, Africa and Asia, was conquered by the Egyptians

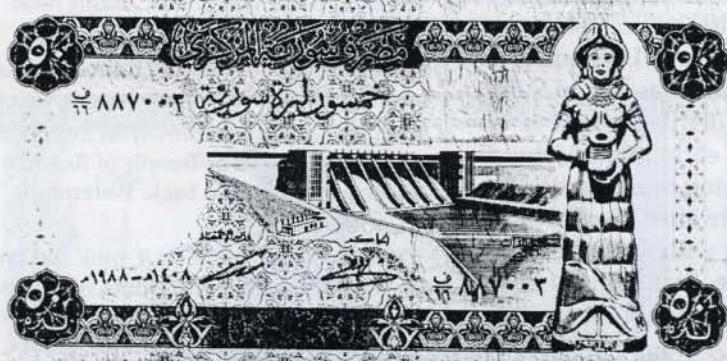
about 1500 B.C. This was followed by successive conquests by the Hebrews, Phoenicians, Babylonians, Assyrians, Persians, Macedonians, Romans, Byzantines and finally by the Moslems. By 636 A.D. Damascus was the trade center and the capital of the Moslem Empire stretching from India to Spain. In 1517, after the total destruction of Damascus by the Mongols, Syria fell to the Ottoman



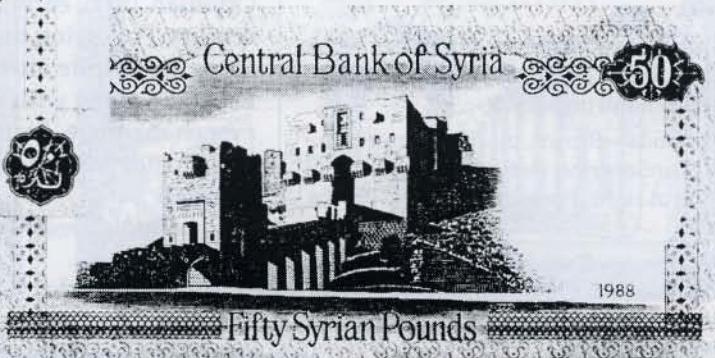
1 pound note from Syria—Brown and M/C, worker at right, water wheel of Hama on back.

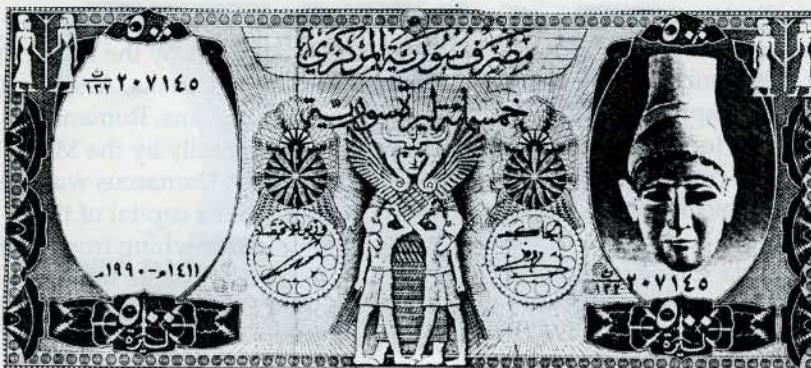


10 pound note from Syria—Purple, violet and M/C. Palace courtyard at center, dancing woman at right, water treatment plant on back.



50 pound note from Syria—Brown, black and green on M/C underprint. Dam at center, ancient statue at right. Fortress at Aleppo on back.





500 pound note from Syria—Dark violet-brown and multicolor. Motifs from ruins of Kingdom of Ugarit, head at right. Ancient religious wheel and cuneiform from clay tablet on back.



Turks and remained a Turkish province until World War I. The League of Nations gave France a mandate over Syria and Lebanon in 1920. In 1930, France recognized Syria as an independent republic, but it was still subject to the mandate.

Lebanon became fully independent on November 23, 1943 and Syria on January 1, 1944. The French influence is seen in the early issues of the bank notes of these countries.

The present monetary system of Syria is:

1 pound = 100 piastres.

These bank notes are dated and have a watermark of an Arabian horse. The faces of the notes depict monuments and scenes of cities. Backs depict workers and buildings. They were issued in 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 500 pounds.

1 pound—Brown and M/C, worker at right, water wheel of Hama on back.

5 pounds—Brown and M/C. Ancient ruins and statue of female warrior at right. Cotton picking and spinning frame on back.

10 pounds—Purple, violet and M/C. Palace courtyard at center, dancing woman at right, water treatment plant on back.

25 pounds—Dark blue, dark green on M/C. Fortress at center, old sultan at right. Central Bank on back.

50 pounds—Brown, black and green on M/C underprint. Dam at center, ancient statue at right. Fortress at Aleppo on back.

100 pounds—Dark blue, dark green, dark brown and M/C. Ancient ruins at center, ancient statue at right. Grain silos at Lattakia on back.

500 pounds—Dark violet-brown and multicolor. Motifs from ruins of Kingdom of Ugarit, head at right. Ancient religious wheel and cuneiform from clay tablet on back.

LEBANON

The Republic of Lebanon, situated on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea between Syria and Israel, has an area of 4,015 sq. miles and a population of 3.4 million. Capital: Beirut; form of government is a republic. The predominant languages are Arabic, French, Armenian and English. The economy is based on agriculture, trade and tourism.

At the beginning of history, Lebanon appeared as the well-wooded hinterland of the Phoenicians who exploited its famous cedar forests. The history of Lebanon is essentially the same as that of Syria, which came under the control of the Ottoman Turks early in the 16th century. Following the collapse of the Ottoman Empire after World War I, Lebanon, along with Syria, became a French mandate. France gave Lebanon its independence on November 26, 1941.

Lebanon's present monetary system is:

1 livre (pound) = 100 piastres.

The bank notes issued by the Bank of Lebanon (Banque Du Liban) from

1964-1988 were 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 livres. Due to the civil war, the Lebanese economy weakened and the value of the livres declined. From 1991 to the present, Lebanon issued new denomination notes with 5000, 10,000, 20,000, 50,000 and 100,000 livres. The new bank notes (5000, 20,000, 50,000 and 100,000 livres) are designed differently.

1 livre—Brown on blue underprint. Columns of Baalbek. Cavern on back. Watermark: 2 eagles.

5 livres—Green on blue and light yellow underprint. Building, footbridge on back. Watermark: ancient ship.

10 livres—Purple on multicolor underprint. Ruins of Anjar, large rocks in water on back. Watermark: man's head.

25 livres—Brown on gold underprint. Citadel on the sea (Saida). Ruin on rocks on back. Watermark: lion's head.

50 livres—Black and brown on multicolor underprint. Ruins of Temple of Bacchus on face. Buildings on back. Watermark: cedar tree.

100 livres—Blue-black on it, pink and blue underprint. Palais Beit-Eddine with inner courtyard. Snowy trees on mountains on back. Watermark: bearded male elder.

250 livres—Deep gray-green and blue-black on multicolor underprint. Ruins on face and back. Watermark: ancient circular sculpture with head at center.

500 livres—Brown, green and multicolor.



1 livre note of Lebanon—Brown on blue underprint. Columns of Baalbek. Cavern on back. Watermark: 2 eagles.



10 livres note of Lebanon—Purple on multicolor underprint. Ruins of Anjar, large rocks in water on back. Watermark: man's head.

City scene at center. Ruins at left center on back. Watermark: lion's head.

1000 livres—Blue and multicolor. Map at right. Ruins and modern building at

center on back.

5000 livres—Red, blue and yellow on



50 livres note of Lebanon—Brown, green and multicolor. City scene at center. Ruins at left center on back. Watermark: lion's head.



250 livres note of Lebanon—Deep gray-green and blue-black on multicolor underprint. Ruins on face and back. Watermark: ancient circular sculpture with head at center.



1000 livres note of Lebanon—Blue and multicolor. Map at right. Ruins and modern building at center on back.

multicolor. Geometric designs on face and back.

5,000 livres—Red, blue and yellow on multicolor. Geometric designs on face and back.

10,000 livres—Brown, red on multicolor. Ruins in middle on face. Ruins on center and standing monument on left on back.

20,000 livres—Brown, yellow on red multicolor. Geometric designs on face and back.

50,000 livres—Just released.

100,000 livres—Just released.

OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

For the past 26 years the Palestin-

ians have used the Israeli monetary system along with the Jordanian. The Jordanian dinar and the Israeli shekel circulate in the occupied territories.

The outcome of the ongoing negotiations will determine if there will be a new monetary system in this area. It's obvious that the

Middle East countries are rich in history and culture. It's very noticeable on the bank notes in the scenes of ruins and cities depicted on most of the notes.

Source of information:

Pick-Standard Catalogue of Paper Money, Seventh Edition by Krause Publications (volume 2).



5000 livres note of Lebanon—Red, blue and yellow on multicolor. Geometric designs on face and back.



10,000 livres note of Lebanon—Brown, red on multicolor.

Ruins in middle on face.

Ruins on center and standing monument on left on back.

Show News and Military Chits

by Fred Schwan, I.B.N.S. L.M.#6

It seems like my collecting activities have been much more hectic this spring than most although I am not sure. Probably this was just because a few more shows tempted lured me into attendance. One of these shows was the Central States Numismatic Society convention in Milwaukee. In years past I attended Central States regularly, but in recent years I have only been an irregular visitor. Anyway, the Milwaukee location was a real temptation. Neil Shafer and his friends make Milwaukee one of the secrets of the paper money world. In a commercial sense the show probably only deserved a mixed report, but on a social and collecting level it was great.

I think that the change in my show habits are quite typical. Twenty five years ago there were no paper money shows. In addition to the original Memphis show we now have St. Louis (PCDA, more below) and Chicago in the United States. In Europe we have the London I.B.N.S. Congress and the Maastricht extravaganza. On both continents there are some others trying to become bona fide paper money shows. Now that we have these shows, collectors and dealers are not attending as many of the general numismatic shows as in the past. Note that I avoided calling them coin shows although that is what everyone calls them. About 20 years ago most of the major dealers in the United States had tables at Central States conventions wherever they were.

The annual convention of the American Numismatic Association is the one show that seems to be able to draw a serious number of paper money collectors. This show is big enough and long enough that it seems to have held on as a strong draw for many paper money collectors. Another plus for this convention is that it travels to different parts of the United States each year.

Although this is not without political and practical problems for the association, overall, I think that it is a real strength. Each year collectors from different parts of the country can get together at the convention. I highly recommend attending ANA conventions in general and assert that they are a must if they are within a day's drive. This year's convention will be in Anaheim, California August 16-20. There will be a special mega exhibition of World War II numismatics in celebration of the end of hostilities fifty years ago. I look forward to seeing you.

I noted above that the St. Louis show is the convention of the Professional Currency Dealers' Association (PCDA). It is commonly called the St. Louis show in the same way that the other fixed location shows are known by their city name. In this case, however, it is possible that the PCDA might move the show. This has been considered before and it could happen in the future. The big problem in organizing a traveling show is getting enough local workers. I for one would favor a traveling show.

At Memphis I had a lot of fun with R. A. Medina, Larry Smulczenki, Joe Boling, Gary Arva and some others studying United States military chits. These are the small bits of paper that were issued as money by social clubs (basically bars) on United States military bases at home and overseas. These chits were basically ways of advancing credit and harboring the business of service members. When a soldier, sailor, airman, or marine was low on cash he (there were not very many women in the service when chits were in vogue) could go to his club and get an advance on his next pay. The advance was in booklets of club chits. Among other considerations, the loans were without interest so the

clubs did not want to advance cash to be spent elsewhere. I am not sure when and where the system started. Chits were certainly used during World War I, but I am not certain that the system was the same. The system was used during World War II and many of the chits were locally (and often crudely) fabricated. It seems that the hey day of the chit printed by a ticket company was during the post World War II era through Vietnam, say 1945-1965.

Do not let the fact that these are United States chits deceive you into thinking that there is not anything here for the "world" collector. Many of the issues were issued on United States bases outside the United States. Counties from all continents would be included in a list of such chits. That would be quite an interesting list in itself with some surprising entries I think.

By the way, the system was not limited to the military. In the 1950s here in Ohio, a private club could not sell alcohol to members or guests for cash. The only way was to sell chit booklets to the members who could then use them to purchase the beverage of choice. My collection includes such chits from the Port Clinton (Ohio) Yacht Club. Chits are very interesting little items that are largely overlooked by many collectors.

Of course one reason for the lack of interest is that there is not comprehensive reference book listing chits. Yes, some few issues are included in some specialized books, but there is no definitive book. Ruth Hill was a keen collector of chits. She prepared a trial list in 1969 (I think) and collected before and after that date. Now, Larry Smulczenki and Joe Boling are thinking about preparing a catalog of United States military chits. I for one say, Bravo (I also say, "better thee than me.")

International Bank Note Society—Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive Board—Valkenburg, Netherlands—2 April 1995

1. Meeting was convened by First Vice President Eijsermans at 0904 hours, 2 April 1995, in the Geulhal, Valkenburg, Netherlands. Members present were Immediate Past President Reedy, Directors Blackburn, Hanewich, Narbeth, Pheatt, Snover, Spick and Turner.
2. Letters from President Campbell, 2nd Vice President Burson and General Secretary Alusic were presented to the Board.
3. Minutes of the 9 October 1994 Executive Board meeting in London, which were published on page 30 of Volume 34, Number 1 of the *Journal* were approved with the following amendment: "The three items shown as having been proposed and seconded were brought to a vote and passed."
4. MOTION was made, seconded and PASSED to approve the applications for Life Membership by Dimitri Kharitonov, Mike J. Kvasnica, and Ghassan H. Samman.
5. MOTION to approve the application for Life membership by Chun-Che Shen was TABLED pending receipt by the board of additional information about the applicant.
6. MOTIONS were made, seconded and PASSED that the following proposed changes to the Society By-Laws be acted upon by the Executive Board in June in Memphis:
 - A. That the words "No elected officer shall serve more than two (2) full successive two-year terms in the same elected office. This two term appointed officers." be deleted from Article IV, Section 1.
 - B. That Article II, Section 2c of the by-laws be changed to read: "LIFE (L): LIFE membership in the I.B.N.S. is a privilege available to members who have completed a minimum of two (2) years as a REGULAR JUNIOR or FAMILY member upon application to and approval by the Executive Board."
7. MOTION was made, seconded and PASSED to rescind Director Narbeth's proposal shown as item 3) of the 9 October 1994 London Executive Board Meeting.
8. MOTION was made, seconded and PASSED UNANIMOUSLY to express deepest regret concerning the passing away of I.B.N.S. members David Keable and Ruth Hill and to formally recognize the many significant contributions they both made to the Society during their lifetimes.

There being no further business to be brought before the board, the meeting was adjourned at 1005 hours.

Respectfully submitted

Clyde M. Reedy, Immediate Past President

* * * * *

Proposed Changes to Society By-Laws

At the I.B.N.S. Executive Board in Maastricht, the Board approved the following two proposals for changes to the Society by-laws:

1. That the words "No elected officer shall serve more than two (2) full successive two-year terms in the same elected office. This two-term appointed officers." be deleted from Article IV, Section 1.
2. That Article II, Section 2c. of the by-laws be changed to read: "LIFE (L): LIFE membership in the I.B.N.S. is a privilege available to members who have completed a minimum of two (2) years as a REGULAR, JUNIOR or FAMILY member upon application to and approval by the Executive Board."

It was the intent of the Board that, per Article VII, Sec. 8 of the by-laws, these proposed changes be acted upon at the Executive Board meeting in Memphis.

*Clyde M. Reedy
Immediate Past President*

* * * * *

International Bank Note Society—Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive Board—17 June 1995—Memphis

Second Vice President Burson convened the meeting at 0735. Present were directors Blackburn, Brooks, Feller, May, Shafer, and Snover, general secretary Alusic, treasurer Boling, newsletter editor Hanewich, and education chair Smulczenksi. Also present were members Howard Daniel, Brian Giese, and Christof Zellweger.

The minutes of the Maastricht board meeting were approved as published.

Milan Alusic submitted the secretary's report, showing that membership dropped 114 in the past year and was 2131 on 10 June 1995. Joe Boling submitted the 1993 and 1994 year-end financial reports and the 1995 report through May. The society lost \$662 in 1994, reflecting a situation wherein income and expense are almost in balance (total revenues were about \$76,700). The society's assets on 31 December 1994 were \$106,547.19.

Bob Brooks presented the final report for auction 47 and said that auction 48 is still not closed because of late settlements with buyers. He requested that \$2000 be moved from the London account to the dollar account maintained by the European auctioneer. Boling agreed conditional upon getting a report from the U.K. auctioneer. VP Burson directed Brooks to suspend bidding privileges of members who delay their payment for lots, and to turn over the worst cases to Leo May for action by the grievance and disciplinary committee. Leo May requested that Bob Brooks investigate less expensive sources of printing for the auction catalogs.

Prior to receiving the reports of the *Journal* and *Inside I.B.N.S.*, editors, VP Burson complimented both on the quality of their products. Steve Feller reported that the *Journal* is now at 56 pages with a healthy backlog of articles, and that he could expand to 64 pages in the future. He also said that he may reduce the weight of the paper used, to make the *Journal* easier to handle and cheaper to mail. The

computer equipment authorized at the last Memphis board meeting was purchased and the *Journal* is now completely computer set, including all illustrations being produced by scanner.

Education director Larry Smulczenki reported that Gene Hessler would be the speaker at the annual meeting later in the day. When queried about a speaker for the ANA, he said that he had not arranged one yet. Boling said that he would ask Angus Bruce to speak there [which Angus has agreed to do], and Smulczenki agreed to recruit a speaker for the ANA in 1996 in Denver.

Neil Shafer inquired whether there were any U.S. chapters active besides the Midwest chapter in Racine. Shafer reported that there were 31 members present at the last meeting of the Midwest chapter.

The first item of old business was the bylaws revision proposed at the Maastricht meeting to remove the term limits for elected officers. Following discussion, VP Burson put the proposal to a vote; it was defeated. The term limits remain unchanged.

The next item was the bylaws revision proposed at Maastricht to restore the two-year membership requirement before a member can apply for life membership. VP Burson put the proposal to a vote, and it passed; the two-year membership requirement is reinstated, and in addition the board will approve conversion to life membership.

The first item of new business was the consideration of life membership applications that had been received since the Maastricht meeting. VP Burson determined that these would be processed under the procedures in place when the applications were made, rather than under the procedure just adopted. The board accepted Eric Moore (member 3458) and Michael Schoene (member 4803). There has been a request from Jan Marek (member 2804) to transfer his relatively low membership number to his son when the father applies for life membership. The board declined to authorize this, and noted that Marek's son should apply for regular membership under his own number. The board then took up the application of Chun-che Shen, whose application had been deferred at the Maastricht meeting. After considerable discussion the board voted to accept Shen as a life member.

VP Burson opened a discussion of the matter of refund of life membership dues if a life member resigns. The board accepted without vote the position that life member dues are a payment not subject to refund.

VP Burson inquired about the present policy of sending membership cards with the dues statement. One who does not renew still has a membership card that could be misused for a year (about 120 person per year do not renew). After discussion the board voted to retain the current procedures.

VP Burson appointed Steve Feller to head the nominating committee for the 1996 elections, with Richard Underwood and Murray Hanewich as members.

Auctioneer Brooks requested I.B.N.S. to subsidize a replacement of his computer, since it is used extensively for the auction. After discussion, the board voted to pay half the cost (up to \$1000) for a new computer (less printer and monitor, which are not needed). The investment will be informally depreciated; should Bob Brooks resign as auctioneer before four years have passed, he will be requested to reimburse the I.B.N.S. for the then-current value of its half of the computer.

Treasurer Boling stated that some members make donations with their dues payments, some of which are designated for the library. No disbursement of these donations has ever been made. In 1993 and 1994 a total of \$451.73 was received in donations. Boling proposed and the board passed that the U.S. and U.K. libraries each be allocated \$200 (total \$400) for book acquisitions.

Boling proposed that the I.B.N.S. needs some item of jewelry that members can wear at conventions. After discussion the board decided to announce a logo design contest for the membership, with the designs submitted to be offered to the membership for a vote with the election ballot in 1996. One offered design must be the current printing press logo.

The I.B.N.S., as a club member of the American Numismatic Association, is entitled to vote in the current ANA election. After discussion the board voted to cast the ballot for John Wilson and Joseph Boling as candidates for the ANA board of governors.

On the matter of the directory, Milan Alusic said that he is almost out of them. After discussion of the desirability of waiting until after the next election before publishing another directory, the board voted to publish as soon as the advertising solicitation can be made and the materials prepared (estimated late Fall 1995).

The meeting was then closed for discussion of disciplinary matters. Leo May reported that he has handled fifteen cases since taking over the committee. Four have been closed, seven were brought to this meeting, and four are pending. Five additional cases have been received that have not yet been investigated. Since May had not distributed synopses of the seven cases to be considered at this meeting thirty days before the meeting, as required by the bylaws, no votes for suspension or expulsion could be taken. All cases were carried over to the London meeting, before which the required thirty day notice will be accomplished.

One case was so urgent that the board voted an interim suspension, under article 4 of the expulsion and disciplinary procedures. Cheung Fong Ming, member 6269, doing business as Universal Collection Company, Hong Kong, is under interim suspension of his I.B.N.S. membership pending disposition of his case at the London board meeting.

Vice President Burson adjourned the meeting at 0945.

*Minutes prepared by
Joseph E. Boling*

International Bank Note Society—Minutes of the General Membership Meeting, 17 June 1995—Memphis

Vice President Burson convened the meeting at 1305. Thirty members and visitors were in attendance. VP Burson presented a summary of the membership and financial positions of the society (see the minutes of the board meeting of the same date). He also announced the appointment of Steve Feller as chair of the nominating committee for the 1996 elections.

He then announced the winners of the literary awards for 1995. The Fred Philipson award goes to Kerry Rodgers for his article "Te Peeke a Aotearoa: A Cautionary Tale for Numismatic Authors" in Volume 33 No 3. See the announcement in the *Journal* for the runners-up. The Amon Carter award was won by John Jackson for his exhibit "The French Connection," dealing with the development of designs for WWI Banque de France notes by the American Barik Note Company. The I.B.N.S. Book of the Year award goes to Ernest Quarby for his book *Banknotes and Ranking in the Isle of Man* (2nd edition). Plaques honoring these award recipients will be dispatched to them.

The meeting concluded with a lecture and slide presentation by Gene Hessler on the work of security engravers Marcus Baldwin, Robert Savage, and Joseph Keller.

1994 I.B.N.S. Literary Awards

in recognition
of the best articles
in the *Journal*
during the past year.

The Fred Philipson Award

Kerry A. Rodgers

"Te Peeke o Aotearoa:
A Cautionary Tale for
Numismatic Authors"

Ferruccio Botarelli

"Paper Money
in the Papal State"

Peter Symes

"The Bank Notes
of Saudi Arabia"

Honorable Mentions:

Kerry A. Rodgers

"World War II Canteen Coupons
of the 22nd New Zealand Field
Ambulance in the Pacific"

Efrain Archilla-Diez

"Four-Note Sheet
of 1815 Puerto Rican Spanish
Treasury Notes Discovered"

Armen Youssefi's article
"Bahrain—The New Issues"
and

Rumen Marinov's

"The New Bank Notes of
Bulgaria" give fine details on
recent bank note issues.

I.B.N.S. Book of the Year Award

*Banknote & Banking in
the Isle of Man;*

2nd edition

by
Ernest Quarmby

Amon Carter Award

John Jackson
for the exhibit

"The French Connection"

Letters to the Editor—Continued from page 11

article in question, mention has been made regarding the loss of qualities to the bank note paper and its 'finish.' I must her also make mention that the loss of color depth regarding the printing inks is likely to be apparent, and in some cases to be completely removed. Color run and even change may also appear evident. Therefore, to reiterate: although it may be tempting to clean a note—fate only is being tempted! Furthermore it is clearly no longer acceptable as a practice, and for the sake of all bank notes, as well as collectors and dealers alike, let us hope it remains thus.

May I add an important and pertinent footnote, in that although a fair proportion of sales lists do state when a cleaned note is being offered, many do not. I therefore urge **all** dealers and private vendors to indicate where a listed note is believed to have been cleaned. Equitable respect will they bring upon themselves.

Sincerely,

Richard N. Flashman, I.B.N.S. #4002
54 Ebbsfleet Walk Gravesend
Kent DA11 9EW United Kingdom

Dear Editor,

Would you please publish the names of these three people who as a team will do research for the common welfare of the I.B.N.S. members. They are primarily interested in finding the African notes and particularly the CMA bank notes and coins.

1. Didia Bonvo, Researcher
05 BP 1841 Abidjan 05
Cote d'Ivoire, West Africa
Tel. (225) 45-50-23
2. Kouame Kouakou, Economist
05 BP 1841 Abidjan 05
Cote d'Ivoire, West Africa
3. Ali Kouassi dit Anzouman
English Teacher
05 BP 1841 Abidjan 05
Cote d'Ivoire, West Africa

A researcher, an economist and an English teacher make up a good team. They need the application form of the I.B.N.S.

Lazare N. Kouamé, I.B.N.S. #3041
09 BP 830 Abidjan 09
Cote D'Ivoire, West Africa

Special Thanks

The International Bank Note Society, its 2000 members,
and the Society's library offer most sincere thanks to
David Lisot, President of Advision Inc.

3100 Arrowhead Lane
Boulder, CO 80303-2419

for the donation of the following video tapes just received.

Title	Speaker	Cost
Bank Note Curiosities	Y. Beresiner	\$29.95
Bank Notes An Interdisciplinary Study	Y. Beresiner	29.95
Collecting Modern U.S. Paper Money	S. Taylor	29.95
Collecting U.S. Paper Money	T. Denly/L.Glazer	29.95
German Inflation of 1919 to 1923	G. M. Baude	29.95
Paper Money Overprints	Y. Beresiner	29.95
Pictorial Voyage Through Mexican Numis.	D. D. Douglas	29.95
Unusual Printing in Early Am. P. M.	E. P. Newman	49.95
U. S. Paper Money	T. Denly	29.95
Story of Currency in Kuwait	A. Youssefi	29.95

The membership will thoroughly enjoy your most generous gift
and will make very good use of each of the video tapes.

Angus Bruce, U.S. Librarian

Dear Editor,

I am a new member of the International Bank Note Society and my membership number is 7072. I have, so far received two *I.B.N.S. Journals* (No. 1 and No. 2 of 1995) and read both the issues very thoroughly. Almost all articles are interesting. In issue No. 1, 1995, Mr. Lazare N. Kouame of Cote d'Ivoire has proposed an idea to publish the exchange rate of all countries' currencies (equivalent to U.S. dollars). I also agree with his proposal. It would be a nice thing, particularly to those who exchange bank notes mutually.

During the second world war, Japan occupied these islands (Andaman & Nicobar Islands) for a few days and at that time they circulated a kind of bank note in A&N Islands. Many old citizens of these islands possess one or two such bank notes as samples. Are you interested in this?

I have some questions. Hope you will publish the same in a forthcoming issue of the *I.B.N.S. Journal*. The questions are:

1. Are there two different currencies in Yemen (Arab) and Republic of Yemen?
2. Is there a common currency in the Channel Islands and Falkland Islands with that of the United Kingdom?
3. I have received a 5 dollar bank note of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank on which a map of Anguilla, Antigua & Bermuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Christopher & Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent & the Grendines is printed. Is there a common currency among these islands?
4. Is there a common currency in Italy and San Marino? In Puerto Rico and the U.S.A.?

With best regards,

Anadiranjan Biswas, I.B.N.S. #7072
Post Box No. 474
P.O. Junglighat—744 103
A & N Islands, India



Join the I.B.N.S.!

Enjoy the camaraderie of fellow paper money collectors

MEMBERSHIP DUES & FEES

The current annual dues, in U. S. Dollars and U. K. pounds, are:

Regular membership	\$17.50	£11.00
Family Membership	22.50	14.00
Junior Membership	9.00	5.50
Life Membership	300.00	187.50
Euro Cheques, add		.50

Send check and application below to:

Milan Alusic, P.O.Box 1642, Racine, Wisconsin 53401 U.S.A.
(414) 554-6255

Mrs. Sally Thowney, 36 B, Dartmouth Park Hill, London NW5 1HN U.K.
0171 281 0839

I.B.N.S. MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Telephone _____

State _____ County _____ Zip Code _____

Withhold Address From Publication Yes No

Collecting Speciality _____

LOGO DESIGN CONTEST

At its June 1995 meeting the I.B.N.S. board voted to conduct a logo design contest. The best designs submitted will be offered to the membership for a vote with the election ballot in 1996. The current printing press logo will be among those offered for consideration, so there is no certainty that a new logo will actually be adopted. One purpose of the logo (new or current) may be for use as a small jewelry item that members can wear to show their membership in and support of the I.B.N.S. Members should keep that proposed use in mind when developing designs.

Designs should be submitted to Milan Alusic before 1 March 1996.

The board may conduct a preliminary elimination at its meeting in Maastricht, 1996. The finalists will be included in the 1996 ballot and the result of the members' vote announced at the Memphis annual meeting in 1996. The submitter of the winning design (if different from the current design) will receive one year's free membership. Submissions can be in any medium and any size. Color is okay, although not all uses of the logo will be in color. Put your creativity to work and see if a better design can be created than the one we have used for the past twenty-odd years.

Rachel Notes

Another Wish

By Rachel Feller

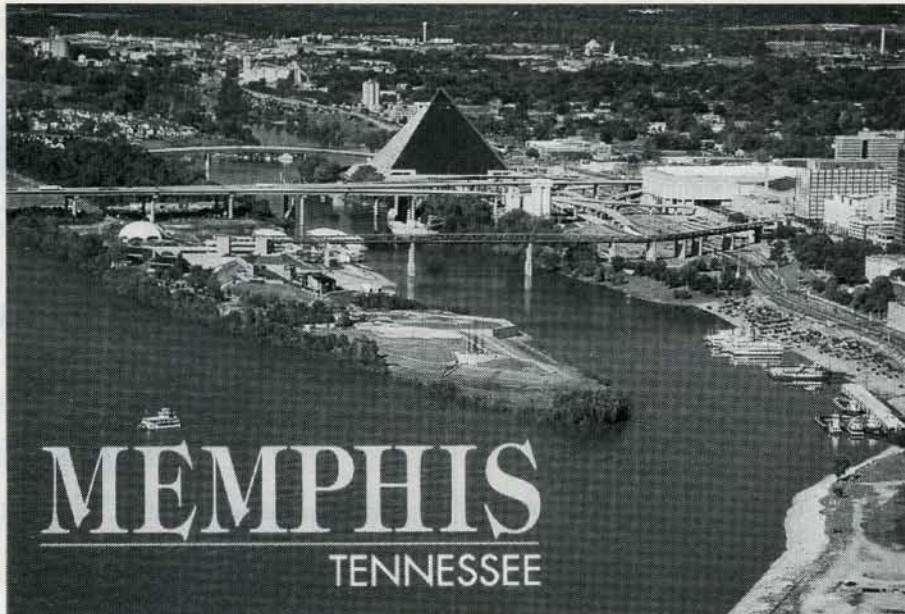
I went to my first Memphis show this June and was very disappointed—disappointed that it was only my first. I came away from Tennessee with a new enthusiasm and some new jokes learned at dinner.

Actually, I'd been planning this show for about six months because my friend, Stacey Kell, a new collector, was going to accompany my father and myself on our journey. This added a lot more enticement to the prospect of heading south, and the night before I was VERY nervous, excited, and very hopeful that everything would go as planned. I was wishing myself to sleep, wishing it would be as wonderful as we hoped.

When we woke up—not BRIGHT and early, but DARK and early—at 4:30 a.m., I was still trying to reassure myself that I had everything I needed...tooth brush, money, clothes, a suitcase to put it in...and finally made my way to the phone to tell Stacey that we were "on our way" to pick her up. After my sister gave us a pleasant "sending off," with hugs and kisses and "You'll call us, right?," we were on our way. My mother drove Stacey and us to the airport, and there she too went through the "good-bye rituals" to leave us alone at the beginning of a wonderful trip.

The airplanes were fairly average: not quite enough leg room, watered down drinks that somehow resembled name brands, and dull *Air Travel Magazines*. Luckily, Stacey and I were able to talk, and make hopeful predictions for the hotel, the convention, and the people.

When we arrived in Memphis, we first heard that famous Southern drawl. I had been familiar with it from movies, however was impressed with how lovely everything sounds when put to such a nice



The convention center and Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza are at the far right.

accent. Of course, to me Iowans don't have accents, but I suppose we sound rather interesting to people from the other states as well.

We took a taxi from the airport (a first for Stacey) and found ourselves at the Crowne Plaza Holiday Inn. As soon as we entered, we knew how much fun we were bound to have here. Plants galore complemented a lovely marble floor, and a fountain full of pennies thrown in for good luck stood near some tables and a small restaurant. An escalator traveled upward, and on a carpeted platform was a grand piano very shiny in the midday sun. We later discovered a small cafe and ice cream shop, as well as a magnificent gift shop. Our smiles continuously broadened from that point on, especially when we reached the elevator. It was one of four, however, we soon discovered that it was one of the two which were glass, therefore we were able to see all of downtown Memphis every time we traveled to our room on the 15th floor.

This too was better than hoped. We had two queen size beds for the two of us, as well as a luxurious setting including a view of the Pyramid out our window, and various things to make us feel at home—even a hair dryer and an iron!

It was with pain that we left the room to get lunch, after checking back by phone with our parents first.

We continued our travels this time by trolley, (another first for Stacey), as we journeyed to Beale Street and then to the Peabody Hotel. Here we saw the famous ducks which roam freely, and had a nice lunch in a cafe inside.

Later on, we got to have our first look at the bourse floor. Rows and rows of exhibits and dealers were patterned before us, filled with the newly arriving people, everyone stopping to talk to an old friend or make a new one. Stacey and I had been given permission to page, and therefore began with offers to clean people's show cases. This proved to be a good line of work, as with every "yes" came a conversation on what we collected and what we might be interested in seeing. We were also able to have a good look at the bank notes this way, using "circular motion" on the glass above them to make the prettiest notes even more attractive.

We even got to buy a few cans of soda, though we really didn't have a very organized business—we are making plans for another convention, however.

That evening we had dinner with several other collectors, we "young

ladies" being the only females there—an interesting ratio to the many men. Stacey was glad to have met so many new people this way, and I was glad as well. We had the honor of eating with two amazing collectors, Neil Shafer and Leo May. Both were very supportive of our new interest, as well as flavoring our meal with a touch of sarcasm now and then. We were both very excited that evening that our day had gone so well—I had even been able to purchase my SECOND error replacement note. It was a wonderful start! Stacey and I also took two trips to the pool, another lovely aspect of the hotel.

The next day we went to a 7:30 breakfast with the S.P.M.C. (Society of Paper Money Collectors). Though neither of us won anything in the Tom Bain raffle, we were still enjoying ourselves. Business was no better for the table washers, though we did give a cleaning now and then. Mostly, we learned; learned by watching, listening, asking, and discussing. Almost everyone was very nice to us, and we were pleased to see so many people from all over joining in this convention hall, everyone enjoying themselves, and everyone learning as we were.

That evening we went to "The Butcher Shop" with another group of collectors (and fanatics). Here the three of us were able to share one thirty ounce steak, and even then had a few leftovers. This evening was another stimulating one, and we will remember them both in years to come.

Later on, my father went for his second night of poker, and Stacey

and I watched movies while we dried off from our fourth visit to the pool. I think we became part fish on this trip!

The next day Stacey and I accompanied my father to the I.B.N.S. awards meeting with Gene Hessler as a speaker, and the S.P.M.C. meeting, where my father gave a talk on holograms. We enjoyed both meetings, and then returned once again to the bourse floor. Though we hadn't done too much for our "business," we decided that maybe we would be better off just "shopping." I was given my first foreign error, from the Philippines, by Larry Smulczenki, with whom we had eaten the previous night, and I also purchased a variety of "junk box" notes for friends back home. By the time dinner came around we'd been to the pool once more, and were hungry enough for a feast. Luckily, this was given us as I was able to go once again to Benihana (Japanese steak), one of my new loves in the way of the gourmet. Stacey enjoyed this (again a first) and by the time we had returned to the car we felt full enough that perhaps we needed to walk home instead.

However, instead of going "home," or to the hotel room, we stopped by Graceland, just to see Elvis' home from the outside. We found it somewhat humorous to see the Elvis souvenirs and the use of his name in various unlikely places, such as the "Elvis Presley Pawn Shop" and the "Elvis Presley Gas Station." We also drove in to Mississippi so that we could say we'd been there, as it was only 6 miles away from Graceland. That evening, when we arrived back at the hotel, we went to view a bit of the auction. The prices were a wee bit



This beautiful note from Madagascar was a gift from Murray Hanwich.

out of our range, so we decided to instead get ice cream and, once again, go to the pool. Afterwards, we went up to the 18th floor and watched my father's poker game while serving soda and juice to the other members of the game. We were very tired when we went to sleep for the last time that trip, and the next morning we went for the last time to the bourse floor. We said our good-byes to our new friends, and they sent us off to the airport in a friendly and memorable array of "so long" and "buh-bye," "see ya" and "till next time."

There was a lot less excitement when we boarded the plane this time. It was over. Six months of planning, and now it was over. But, of course, we got to keep the memories. And as we left the hotel for the last time, I dropped a penny in that fountain we had first seen, and made another wish to myself. "I hope we can come back to this wonderful show again and again."



Mismatched serial number on a 10 peso note from the Philippines. This note was a gift from Larry Smulczenki.

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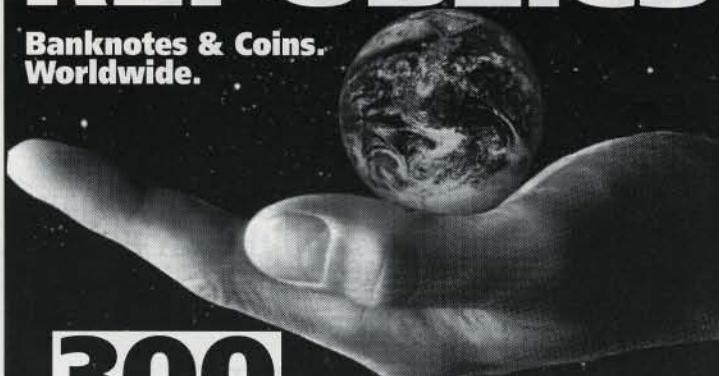
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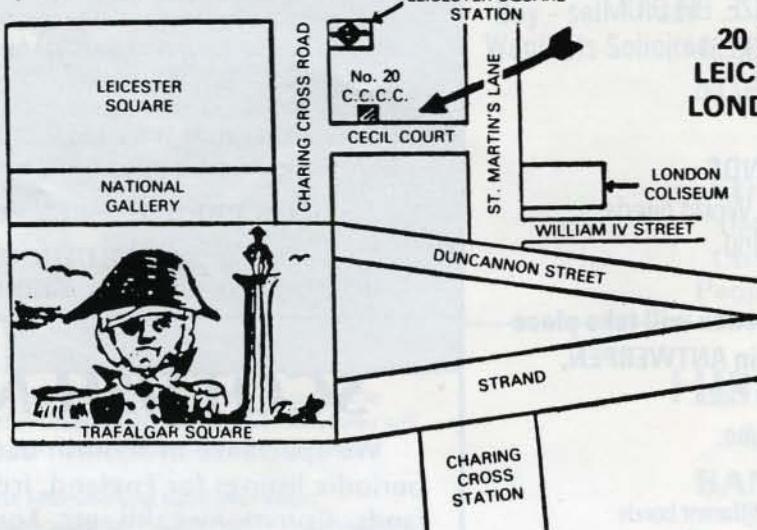
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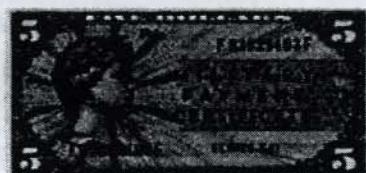
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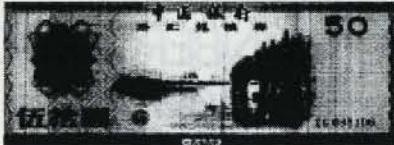
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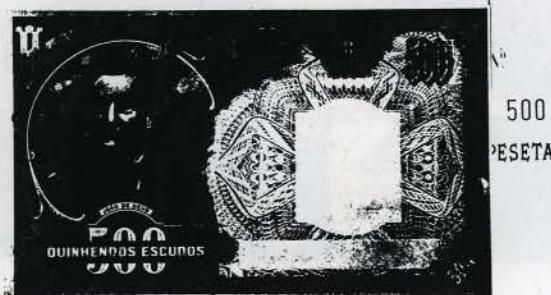
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